THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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ERY FEW PEOPLE
Stop to Think,
—IN SUCH TIMES AS THIS—
OLIDAY SEASON,
that the festive season approaches, our aturally turn towards those we love, re to surprise and please them with an Christmas gift. What shall the gift be? n of thought with us all. Silverware, ooks, toys—all pass in review. ll it be? Echo answers, what? Mem- a silver wedding, recently attended, ong all the gifts which were so lavishly none proved as acceptable as a chair mitation of frosted silver and covered er-colored satin, not only rich tiful, but useful. Many a bride eard to exclaim, as she looked upon ng display of presents, "Beautiful, but less." A gift of furniture is of all gifts acceptable. We often look with pity darlings of the nursery, perched in de only for grown people, and wonder hat parents, lavish with their children r particulars, entirely ignore the little, e chair, made so that the "feet of the s" can reach the floor. What more ft for the school boy or girl? What will heir hearts and brighten their eyes n the sight of a bran new writing desk, ything is all their own—for the pride of ership doubly enhances its value—or to mother than an easy chair—reclining, ewing, or nursery—a cabinet book or the mother's delight—a sewing table e under lock and key, all the sewing m be kept without fear of little fingers—ill stray into mother's work basket, ay the scissors, cotton, etc., often caus- much annoyance, particularly when hem in a hurry. Gladden then the hose dear to you by gifts acceptable and d before purchasing visit the ware

P. H. SNOOK,
heapest Furniture House in Georgia," iday gifts are at present a specialty and can select from the choicest and most ock in the city, manufactured only by s, and sold at the lowest rates.

HEELER & WILSON'S
ew No. 8
IS RECOMMENDED
Y PHYSICIANS
BECAUSE OF HAVING
NOISE OF SHUTTLES,
—AND—
unning Lighter
THAN ANY OF THE
UTTLE MACHINES.
IT IS VERY APPRORIATE FOR
A Christmas Present.
CALL AND SEE IT.
ice, 71 Whitehall St

MAS TRIX.
UMMERS,
O Whitehall.
are Stocked with Every Variety of
S AND FANCY GOODS
to the Trade. We have taken pains to supply the wants of Atlanta's trade and we offer
uch Bargains
re Never Known Here Before.
re is a marvel in its variety, and you will isit.
ME TO SEE US.
We give You Welcome and a
ISTMAS GREETING!

OU ARE RIGHT.
The Fulton Market
wart & Echols,
86 Peachtree St.
prepared to serve the most delicious meats for Christmas, and have made
CIAL ARRANGEMENTS
For an unusually large stock of
, Mutton and Game.
Pure Pork Sausage,
ing Fat, Fresh and Palatable.
emember Us With
our Orders.
ELEPHONE US AT ANY TIME.
OMPT DELIVERY.
VART & ECHOLS,
86 Peachtree St.

CAPITAL GOSSIP.

RESH FROM THE GREAT POLITICAL CENTER.

ssism as Illustrated by the Camerons—A Weak Son of a Strong Sire—Among the Statues—A Monotonous Array of Bronze Horses—Other Gossip From Washington.

WASHINGTON, December 21.—[Special.]—Political bossism finds one of the worst possible llustrations in the Cameron influence in Pennsylvania. Years after its brains and nerve ave superannuated and passed into private fe, it is enabled to defy all combinations and elect to the senate a man whose sole claim the honor is that his name J. Donald Cameron. He affected not to re for another term until recently, and now is about to renew the lease on his sewood chair for six years. He aps the benefits of a power ilt up by old Simon Cameron's nning, courage, persistency, and despotic, n will. None of these qualities shine in Don's aracter, consequently he is still leaning on s old father, though he is becoming an old an himself. He has been in the senate more an eight years, during which time his public record could be written in a large flowing and on a postal card—if the writer wanted to aste the card. He possesses all his father's love f power without the means of acquiring it or e sense to use it. What ambition he has reaks out in imperious, fretful demands, hich accomplish no result except to ake him notoriously disagreeable among his eers. He never had a robust constitution, d luxuriant indolence has brought on aggravated dyspepsia. Its effect upon a nervous, fretful disposition can be imagined. Don ameron has never identified himself with en a minor measure since he entered the nate. It is true that he enjoyed some distinction about the time of the Mahone alliance ith the republicans, as one of the manipulars of that splendid achievement. The death Senator Anthony has given Mahone chance to secure a seat next his republican god-father, but they are seldom seen sitting together. Mahone is not often in his seat; Cameron hardly ever. He s in Europe for his health nearly all of last ssion. He lives in magnificent style at Scott rcle, but rarely entertains. One of his most timate friends is Senator Butler, of South rolina.

A MONUMENTAL CITY.

Baltimore no longer has any claim to the le of the "monumental city." Washington n it several years ago and is contantly going rther beyond the reach of competition. Not year passes but there is some monument to unveiled. The expenditures in this direcn have been a little reckless, both of money d taste. The bronze general bestriding the onze horse becomes as familiar as the Indian front of cigar shops in a drive through the ty. None of these military memorials rival e statue of Andrew Jackson sitting on his mpant steed in Lafayette square, just oppoe the white house. This venerable mouldg represents the hero of New Orleans about make his final swoop on the British, and preratory thereto his fiery charger is poised in e air at a painful angle. The posture of the o fore feet lifted so high has suggested to any a spectator the question which Thackay dared to ask a friend when he gazed upon e heroic hobby and iquired, "What have one with the rockers?" New Orleans and Nashville fell in love with s statue and have a copy each. I have not of any further orders.

The latest figure in the sky-covered art galry here is the statue of Admiral Dupont, hich was unveiled this afternoon. It ands in the center of the circle hich bears his name, and is pronounced a e likeness of the admiral. It is three uares below the Farragut statue, which repsents the hero of Mobile bay in a fine attide for a base ball player, with his telescope rikingly suggestive of the bat. One of the st equestrian statues is that of General Mcherson, who fell in front of Atlanta; but e most natural and life-like of them all is at of General Scot. Neither he nor his orse look as if they had climbed up the pedestal to have their ictures taken. Most of the her generals, and their horses too, have the ost conscious air in their attitudes.

Story's statue of Chief Justice Marshal, ected in the capitol grounds last summer, is e work of a genuine artist, well conceived d exquisitely finished in all its details. It akes one shiver to look at the half naked gure of Washington in front of the capitol. he good man is represented, not as a lain American citizen, or as a soldier the revolution, but as a mighty oman dictator, fresh from a bath ith his toga thrown loosely about his ins and his stubby, antique battle sword in e hand, while the other points heavenward. he senate has just passed a bill appropriag $50,000 to erect a monument to LaFayte in this city. Now that the rush of candiates for bronze and marble immortality is er, the subjects hereafter selected may be eated with the artistic skill and finish so rikingly suggested by their absence from ost of the monuments in Washingtan.

MR. BAYARD'S CHOICE.

It is now an open secret that Mr. Bayard as requested to come to Alba y by Governor Cleveland, and that e president-elect requested him to head his abinet. The office of secretary of state is condered of the first dignity, and it was Clevend's intention, doubtless, to put Mr. Bayard ere. But it is now about conceded that Mr. ayard is to be secretary of the treasury under e new administration. This was his choice. he reasons that influenced him to make it are pparent to his friends. The secretary of state one of the second social dignitaries in Washgton. He is thrown constantly with e representatives of foreign pows, most of whom receive rincely salaries besides the large private comes they usually possess. They entertain uperbly and the secretary of state is obliged o cultivate the most cordial social relations ith them. In turn he must entertain as not ven the president is expected to do. To meet ll the requirements of this office takes, it is aid, from $20,000 to $30,000 a year. His salry is $8,000. Mr. Bayard is a poor man. hat is to say he is worth probably $75,000. e would not accept any office, he requirement of which he could not ll in every particular. And then e secretary of the treasury has decidedly e more important trust. He holds great ower over the financial policy of the governent. Mr. Bayard has been fighting for honst currency and against all wild experimenal tendencies ever since he set out on his areer as a public man. His studies have apacitated him especially for the control of e treasury and they have probably turned s tastes in that direction. He originally inded to be a commercial man and was eduated in a bank before he took his first esson in politics. No other position would ive him the opportunity to serve his party hich the treasury portfolio affords. The emocratic administration will undertake a formation of the existing tariff in important articulars, for everybody agrees that someing will be done by the next congress to af excise duties or customs, or probably On these questions wide differences etween democratic leaders. Both f the party have confidence in ayard. He is conservative s, as in all things, and me as near as any other man to map t a policy that would harmonize all elements of the party and reflect honor on the administration at the same time. It will be a noble opportunity for him to add to his fame as a public servant of high capacity and spotless character—an opportunity to serve his party by serving his country. In this connection it may be said that Washington gossip has agreed upon two men for the cabinet—Mr. Bayard to be secretary of the treasury, and Mr. Garland, of Arkanas, to be attorney-general. Beyond this there is a Babel confusion of rumors.

F. H. R.

RIDDLEBERGER'S GRUDGE.

The Secret of His Opposition to the Confirmation of Secretary McCulloch.

WASHINGTON, December 21.—[Special.]—Senator Harry Riddleberger deprived the public of the pleasure of beholding the greatest effort of his senatorial career, if not of his whole life. He made it in executive session, but enough has leaked out to create the impression that it was a remarkable effort. Its length was one of the remarkable things about it. The senator delivered it in four parts, giving only one part a day, and continuing each part until the senate exhibited unmistakable signs of an unhappy longing to be at rest. The object of this continued and vehement oration was Secretary Hugh McCulloch, whom Senator Riddleberger burned to keep from confirmation as guardian of the national treasury. His animosity was not the child of sudden passion. It dated back to the time when the man who now sits in the seat of John Randolph was only a plain member of the Virginia legislature. Riddleberger was scuffling then with the knotty problem of the state debt, which he proposed to settle in the Gordian fashion by making very partial payment. McCulloch was the agent of parties holding Virginia securities in large amounts. He visited Richmond in their interest, and while there drew up a bill much more favorable to them than the Riddleberger scheme. The McCulloch bill was defeated. The Riddleberger bill was triumphant. Not satisfied with one victory, the senator has just emerged from a protracted effort to gain another over the secretary. He succeeded, single-handed and alone, in holding up action on the president's nomination for this most important office for nearly three weeks. But even Senator Riddleberger's lungs could not last forever. At last he "let up" and the senate voted on the nomination. Fifty senators were on one side. Mr. Riddleberger was on the other. Mahone was absent, as usual, or the "nobile par fratrum" might have stood together against the fifty senators who would not be convinced that the opposition to a readjusting debt bill in Virginia disqualified a man for the high functions of secretary of the treasury.

F. H. R.

LIEUTENANT GARLINGTON.

No Danger to Follow from the Charges Against Him.

WASHINGTON, December 21.—[Special.]—Lieutenant Garlington is now in Washington. He does not appear to be alarmed at the request of General Hazen that a courtm-artial be ordered to try him for insubordination. In fact, the lieutenant displays an indifference about the matter, which his friends assert he has a perfect right to feel. His career in the army has been one of singular success. Few officers of his age have won so high a place, and he enjoys the confidence of his comrades to a rare degree. His conduct on the Arctic search has been fully reviewed once. The findings of the Proteus court of inquiry vindicated Lieut. Garlington, but failed to vindicate General Hazen. That is the trouble. The general wants a new deal, hoping for better luck next time. But in the opinion of many persons familiar with the workings of the signal corps the general is rash in courting an inquiry which will bring his administration under review again. Secretary Lincoln has not ordered the court-martial for Garlington, and will not do so if he can help it. He believes in Garlington and is confident that there is nothing new to be brought out concerning the failure of an expedition for which the blame seems to go back of him and attach to the signal corps. On the other hand, Secretary Lincoln and General Hazen have been at daggers' points for some time. I don't think Garlington stands in danger of court-martial, but if one should be ordered it will not hurt him any more than did the former court which embodied a splendid compliment to his gallantry in its findings. The lieutenant is an old Atlanta boy. Though he was appointed to the military academy from South Carolina, Atlanta was his home until he graduated, and he was there on a vacation when his regiment under Custer met the awful fate at the battle of the Little Big Horn which made the young graduate a first lieutenant before he had been out of West Point three months.

F. H. R.

EXTRA SESSION TALK.

The Probability of an Extra Session Under Discussion.

WASHINGTON, December 21.—[Special]—The little hitch between the senate and house on the temporary naval bill has aroused some fears that serious differences may arise on the regular appropriation bills. It is in the power of the republican senate to defeat any of these by loading it down with amendments to which a democratic house cannot be brought to agree. No reasonable excuse for obstructing legislation in this way can be imagined, but there is one temptation to the adoption of this course by the republicans. The failure of any of the regular appropriations would necessitate an extra session of the forty-ninth congress soon after the 4th of March. Extra sessions have almost invariably been unprofitable to the party which controlled them. The republicans might conclude that a new democratic administration could be seriously embarrassed by such tactics. Many of their leaders would be ready to assume any attitude that would result in discomfiture to the democrats. Still, the extra session talk is vague as yet, and the probability is that nothing will come of it.

F. H. R.

CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE.

Growing Convalescent After a Serious Illness.

WASHINGTON, December 21.—Chief Justice Waite, who has been seriously ill for a week past, and whose condition yesterday and on Friday was such as to cause his family and friends much uneasiness, is much better to-night. He rested easily and slept well to-day, and the alarming symptoms in his case have entirely disappeared. The chief justice has been suffering from the effects of overwork lately, and a week ago contracted a severe cold, which was the immediate cause of his prostration. Early last week erysipelas set in, in his face, and he suffered much from neuralgic pains. The erysipelas was a dangerous symptom, but to-day this entirely disappeared and to-night his condition has improved so much that his son, who was summoned here from Ohio, early in the week, left for home.

Another Original Charlie Ross.

ROCHESTER, Pa., December 21.—Officer Lazarus, has captured a boy, who is supposed to be the original Charlie Ross. A lad, about fifteen years of age, went into the real estate office of Hurst & Moody, and applied for a situation, but as he could not, or would not give information concerning himself or where he came from until questioned by the detective, he was taken in charge by Officer Lazarus, who afterwards heard his true history, which so coresponded with that of the lost Charlie Ross that the officer has taken him home and telegraphed to Mr. Ross to come on immediately to identify his lost boy.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

CONTINUED ADJOURNMENTS ARE DEEMED PROBABLE.

The Senate in No Temper to Conciliate the House—Many Senators Leaving the City—Both Houses to be Without the Necessary Quorum—The Status of the Public Business.

WASHINGTON, December 21.—It is the general opinion of the members of the house of representatives that when that body meets on Wednesday next, it will immediately adjourn for three days, and that a succession of similar adjournments will take place until January 5th, unless, in the meantime, the senate shall amend and pass the concurrent resolution providing for the holiday recess. The failure of the conferees upon the naval bill, to reach an understanding, so that the holiday recess might begin last night, was a disappointment to many senators, who had made arrangements to leave the city, and although the senate meets to-morrow, it may be without a quorum, and therefore unable to transact any business except by ignoring the fact. If a quorum is present, the senate interstate commerce bill, the bill to forfeit the land grant to the Oregon Central railroad, and the Hill silver-resolution are the unfinished matters upon which speeches may be made, but it is unlikely that action will be taken in respect to any important question during the absence of so many senators as are supposed to have already left the city, not to return until after New Year's day. Two temporary naval appropriation bills are pending, one providing for the naval establishment during the last half of the current fiscal year, and one making provision for the month of January alone. Either may be taken up and passed, but in view of the action of the senate last night, and the temper of the majority of the senators at that time, such course seems improbable.

An informal discussion of the Nicaraguan treaty which was begun yesterday, the pretext being the pendency of the Vest resolution declaring that it was inexpedient to send the Menocal surveyeng party to Nicaragua,) may be continued upon the same basis, the treaty itself not having been reported back from the committee on foreign relations. In any event it is unlikely that any important action will be taken upon legislative or executive matters during the week.

THE NEW ORLEANS EXPOSITION.

The Director General Gives a Resume of the First Week.

NEW ORLEANS, December 21.—Director General Burke furnishes the following: The week closed with good feeling. Three hundred car loads of exhibits arrived since yesterday, and cargoes of the steamers Abedick, Explorer and Arden began to reach the exposition to-day. These vessels brought part of the Russian, French, English and the entire Belgian display, the latter containing 247 exhibits. The Arden brought a magnificent display of tropical plants from the royal botanical island of Jamaica, and a complete exhibit of the products of the island for exhibition in the main building.

The exhibits of Russia, Belgium, Austria, Hungary, Italy, France, Great Britain, Mexico, Spain, Portugal, China, Japan, Siam, Guatemala, San Salvador, Costa Rica, British Honduras, Spanish Honduras, Brazil and Venezuela will be fully in position before the first of January, as they are now being installed.

Sunday at the Exposition.

NEW ORLEANS, December 21.—There was a moderate attendance at the exposition to-day. Divine service was held in music hall, and was followed by a sacred concert by the Mexican band this afternoon. The weather was partly cloudy and warm, the mercury standing now at 70 degrees.

An Accident at the Exposition.

NEW ORLEANS, December 21.—This morning three hundred feet of the iron framework of the large hotel in course of erection, directly west of the main exposition building, fell with a terrible crash. A number of men were working on the structure. Frank Green, colored, of Nashville, was instantly killed. Albert Freeze, a native of Michigan, was badly, perhaps mortally, injured, and James Carroll, of Chicago, received internal injuries. Riter and Connelly, of Pittsburg, were contractors constructing the building and are heavy losers by the accident.

THE VIRGINIA MIDLAND.

The Annual Meeting—What the Reports Show.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., December 21.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Virginia Midland railway was held in this city yesterday. John S. Barbour read the report of the president, and directors showing the gross earnings for the year, ending September 30, to have been in the account of freight, $778,749; passengers $582,034; express, $77,171; mail, $78,813; Manassas branch rental, $89,250; miscellaneous, $19,811; Total $1,625,830. The operating expenses were $999,217, leaving the net earnings $626,613. The gross earnings were $38,373 less than in 1883, and the operating expenses were $43,022 more than in 1883. The net earnings in 1884 were $81,396 less than in 1883. The decrease in the gross earnings was due to the falling off in the through freight revenues. The local freight revenue was only $508 less than in 1883. The passenger business showed an increase of $2,890,876. Two thousand five hundred tons of steel rail have been put on the main line during 1884, making 155 miles of steel, and leaving seventy miles of iron still in the track. A new iron bridge 757 feet in length, has been constructed over the James river. Mr. Barbour declined re-election, and Colonel A. S. Buford was elected with the following directors; John S. Barbour, George F. Baker, C. W. Blakeford, C. S. Price, Joseph Bryan, Wm. P. Clyde, K. A. Coghill, H. C. Fahenstock, C. G. Holland, J. G. Lowell, John McAney, J. C. Waber, Geo. Parsons, W. H. Payne, G. S. Scott, and A. D. Shepard.

The following resolution was adopted:

That a committee of five members of the board be appointed by the chairman te consider expediency in the interest of the company of creating a general mortgage to secure an issue of five per cent bonds for such amount, not exceeding $12,500,000, as will be sufficient to secure and provide for the entire bonded obligation of the company, including its income bonds, and if, in the opinion of such committee, the same is deemed inexpedient, that they report their views on this subject to a meeting of the stockholders, to be called by the president at such time as the committee may select, for the purpose of considering the subject and taking such action thereon as the stockholders shall deem best.

THE RIVER ON FIRE.

Two Tanks Explode at the Pratt Astral Oil Works.

NEW YORK, December 21.—About twenty minutes after twelve to-day, one of the naphtha tanks situated nearest the river, at Pratt's Astral oil works, which occupied the entire block at the foot of Twelfth street, Williamsburg, exploded with a deafening report, and its fragments were sent high and far. The burning oil scattered in every direction, and although a prompt alarm was sent out, the entire works were imminently threatened with destruction before the engine arrived. Three more alarms and a special brought every available engine in the city to the scene. After the first explosion another tank burst. These two sent 100,000 barrels of flaming oil pouring into every nook and crevice where it could make its way about the yard. The burning oil flowed over from the yard on the north side into Bushwick creek, and continued to burn on the surface of the water, giving the appearance of a river on fire. Several small boats that were in the creek were enveloped in this unusual element and burned. All the buildings and tanks at the works excepting the large brick building in which the canning is done, were destroyed, beside the long docks on the creek. The loss will reach between $500,000 and $600,000.

SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE.

The Commission Visit the Mexican President.

NEW ORLEANS, December 21.—The South American trade commission, composed of Governor Thomas C. Reynolds, of Missouri, Hon. Solon O. Hatcher, of Kansas, and Secretary W. E. Curtis, of Illinois, arrived here Saturday direct from the City of Mexico, where they were in session two weeks. They conferred with President Diaz and other members of the government and leading business man. President Diaz, who appeared personally before the body, rendered them valuable assistance in obtaining information and made important suggestions regarding their work. President Diaz assured the commission that his government was disposed to do everything possible to build up the trade and to facilitate the commercial relations of the two countries. Mexico is disposed and prepared to go as far in this direction as the government of the United States. The result of the conference has so far proved highly satisfactory. The commissioners' report will be submitted to this session of congress as soon as their work is completed [illegible] leans. They will remain in thi[illegible] two weeks, and will then sail d[illegible] tral America.

DAMAGES GAINED.

The Nashville and Chattanooga Road Held for the Consequences.

NEW YORK, December 21.—The Gallatin national bank yesterday recovered verdict in the supreme court of $32,100 against the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroad company. The first named company projected a railroad from Nashville north to Evansville, Ind., in 1879. It advertised for subscriptions to the building fund of $200,000, which were to be secured by mortgages. The road was never constructed, an agreement having been made between independent companies by which it was alleged the Louisville and Nashville company agreed to pay the subscribers for the bonds whatever damages they might have shown through the failure or refusal of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis company to construct the road. The Gallatin bank subscribed $22,500 to this fund, for which it was to receive $25,000 of bonds. By this suit the bank claimed to have been damaged to the extent of the difference between the subscription price and the estimated market value of the funds. The defense was set up that the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroad company never had the right to construct a railroad north of Nashville, and that therefore it had no right to call for subscriptions, and they were not liable because the project was beyond their power.

THE WORLD ABROAD.

The Turkish Legation Denies the Reported Macedonian Massacres.

NEW YORK, December 21.—The reports of massacres of Christians by the Mussulmen in Macedonia have been circulated lately. The Turkish legation here officially deny the truth of these statements, and say that the reports emanate from agitators who are interested in the subversion of public order in the province of Salonica, where the most absolute calm and tranquility prevail.

The Congo Country.

BERLIN, December 21.—England, Germany, Holland and Italy are now in accord upon the proposition to neutralize the territory of the African International association. The entente cordiale beeween Germany and France is tending to a rupture. France persists in her opposition to neutralization of the association's territory.

The Cologne Gazette in semi-official article expresses astonishment that France, which, until recently, has joined in good will toward international association, now wishes to despoil association of its territory. The Gazette declares that Germany will defend the interests of the international association, which are those of all Germany, knowing, as she does, that the German traders will find in the territory of the association a better welcome than they would find in French territory.

An Attempt on the Czar.

BERLIN, December 21.—Letters from St. Petersburg give a few details of the recent attempt upon the life of the czar. The attempt was made upon the occasion of the recent fete of chevaleirs of St. George. The rails on the Gatzchina line, over which the czar's train had to pass, were found loosened at a certain spot. The soldier on guard at the place where the train was expected to leave the rails was found murdered.

The French Budget.

PARIS, December 21.—The chamber of deputies has voted the whole of the ordinary budget. Members of the right, however, abstained from voting. M. Macon explained that the right refrained from voting because they declined to be responsible for the budget which misstated the actual deficit in the treasury. The chamber then adjourned until Friday, the 26th instant.

CABLEGRAMS.

COURBET SICK.—It is reported that Admiral Courbet, commander of the French fleet in Chinese waters, has intimated to the government that he is suffering from ill health, and desires that his successor be appointed.

FOREIGN WORKMEN EXPELLED.—A number of foreign workmen have been expelled from the departments of Banches du Rhone and Alpes Maritimes on the pretense that they are anarchists.

STORM IN FRANCE.—A severe hurricane, accompanied by thunder and lightning, visited the French coast Saturday between Brest and Cherborough, doing an immense amount of damage.

THE STATE OF GERMANY.—The Germania (ultra montane,) in a prominent article, compares the position of the German empire to a dance upon a volcano, and says that the electoral successes of the socialists, searches of barracks by the police, and the trial of the anarchists at Leipsic indicate that the state is beginning to decay.

BISMARCK'S ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.—A letter from Prince Bismarck is published, in which the chancellor gratefully acknowledges the numerous addresses of devotion and support which he has received from all parts of the empire against the adverse vote of the reichstag.

FIRE IN LONDON.—A fire broke out in the office at the Windsor railway station on Saturday, and burned quite rapidly for a while, but was soon extinguished. Among the debris were found a number of brass wheels and a bottle, supposed to contain explosive substance. They are supposed to be the remains of an infernal machine.

A NIHILIST CAUGHT.—A young man named Gervasini, 18 years of age, was arrested yesterday in Milan while in the act of placing a bomb under the police station. He confessed that he had been instructed to fire the fuse with a cigar.

STEPHENS AND DAVIS.

THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE TWO CONFEDERATE LEADERS.

Mr. Stephens Explains Why He Left Richmond so Suddenly in the June of 1864—His Opposition to Mr. Davis Not of a Personal Nature—An Explanation of the Letter.

The publication of a letter of Mr. Stephens, stolen from the house of ex-Governor Johnson by General Sherman's men, and used by the general, though he knew it to be stolen, has revived interest in the attitude of Stephens and Davis toward each other. Mr. Stephens kept up a very full correspondence with ex-Governor Johnson. The letter quoted by General Sherman is considerably garbled, and its true meaning is fully explained by a subsequent letter, which is now given publicity by Mr. Wm. H. Hidell, who was at the time the private secretary of Mr. Stephens. The "confidential letter" spoken of in this letter is the one from which General Sherman quotes. The letter is as follows:

MR. STEPHENS TO EX-GOVERNOR JOHNSON.

CRAWFORDVILLE, Ga., June 19, 1864.—My Dear Sir: Your letter of the 30th ult. was received some week or more ago, but at the time it came to hand there was so much uncertainty when congress would adjourn, or when a letter would most probably reach you, that I determined not to write until the adjournment and then address you at your residence. Congress, I see by the papers, did actually adjourn last Tuesday, and I suppose this letter will meet you by or about the time of your arrival at home.

[illegible] impressed with your letter, and [illegible] for informing me of the re[illegible] made touching my return by [illegible]

censure [illegible] motives. Nor [illegible] or ruffled in temper even [illegible] utterance to such expressions. The world [illegible] mirror and by its reflection back upon himself a person can most easily detect and correct errors and defects. As a lady should feel under obligation to any one who should inform her of a speck upon her face or some irregularity in her dress, not observed by herself on entering a ballroom, so should a man feel a like sense of obligation to all who make criticism upon his conduct or motives, whether kind or unkind, and especially observations of the latter class, for they are generally the more sincere, whether true or false. And it is also much more important for a person to be informed of blemishes, defects or errors, in a word, of bad qualities, than of good, for these, if they exist, ought to be corrected, and a wise person will see to it when the attention is directed to that quarter, that they are. Excuse this long digression. I give it to illustrate my character, that you may know that such letters as yours are never unwelcome to me, and you need never offer any apology for them.

PERSONAL INCONVENIENCES EXPLAINED.

As to the remarks that were made, either in the cars or out of them, I can only say that I sincerely regret that my conduct should have given rise to them. My reasons for returning I thought were good and sufficient, and still think so, though in this I may be wrong. You were in possession of all of them except one. That was that congress had disposed virtually, as appeared in the papers, of the only question of great interest that I thought would likely be before them, to wit, the habeas corpus question. But for that I should not have gone to Richmond in my then state of health, or attempted to go. On this point, the state of my health, I will barely add that you nor any one could judge of it from my appearance. You may yourself have thought my conduct strange and singular. Suffice it to say you knew not my condition. My disease was in the bladder, attended with incontinence of urine. It was impossible for me to travel without the greatest pain and distress, without suitable accommodations for my situation. These did not exist in the only car in which I could get a seat It is true, there were accommodations—a water closet in the car—but it was the ladies' car. Proper delicacy, as well as the usual rules, forbid gentlemen—but enough. I make this explanation to you; for, from what Mr. Hidell told me, you seemed to be quite as much surprised and astonished at my course as any one else. Had I started, I felt confident I could not make the whole distance in one day. I should have been compelled to stop on the way—where, I did not know. I could have reached Richmond only a few days at the heel of a session, as was then the prospect, when I could do no possible good. I determined instantly to return, and did so. Indeed, it was my inclination when I saw by the papers at Danville that the habeas corpus question had been disposed of in the house, and that congress had resolved, both houses, to adjourn on the 31st; but my mind was not decided until I saw the crowd on the cars and the impossibility to get a seat, except as he stated above. So that, upon the whole, while I am obliged to you for the letter, upon a review of the matter, all I can say is that I should, under like circumstances, do just as I did then.

HOSTILE TO MEASURES, NOT MEN.

The improper motives that any may attribute to me for it did not exist. The attributing of such motives I regret. I also regret that my not reaching Richmond was the source of disappointment or regret to my friends. As to its being a source of gratification to those who were disposed to criticise my motives censoriously and to look upon it as "confirmation of my hostility to the administration, and indifference to the cause in which we are struggling." I have but little to say. That little is this: I really do not know, and cannot understand what is meant by confirmation of my hostility to the administration. If it is meant to identify the administration with those acts of congress reviewed and commented on by me at Milledgeville, and to make the support of those measures the test of opposition to the administration, then, certainly, no additional evidence was wanting to define my position on that issue. To those acts, and the policy on which they are founded, I am most certainly hostile, uncompromisingly hostile, now and forever, and to every administration that is disposed to rest its merits to favor upon them. If the support of these measures is the issue the administration presents, then let there be no doubt—let no additional evidence be sought after. I am hostile to them now and forever.

Nay, more, I have a word further to say in this connection. If the meaning is to link these measures, not only with the administration, but to identify them with our cause, and make their support the support of our cause, and the success of our cause the establishment of the principles of those measures, then he must be a fool who would seek any other evidence or confirmation of my "indifference" to that cause, after reading my Milledgeville speech. If the establishment of these principles be the cause in which we are struggling, my indifference to it is caused only by my deep hostility, detestation and loathing of them being equalled and counterballanced by a like hostility, detestation and loathing of the like principles of the enemy in seeking our subjugation by subverting and overthrowing the liberties of the people. I shall never turn on my heel to choose between despotisms or masters. So much for that class of critics upon my conduct. But, my dear sir, let me assure you that this class of men shall never get between me and the country, between the people and their true cause, and make such an issue, if I can prevent it. That they want to do it, that it is their aim and object to do it, I feel quite certain; and that they may do it in the midst of the clangor of arms is not improbable, but they shall never do it if I can prevent it. Our glorious cause, for which only I am willing to live or die, is the rights of the people, the sovereignty of the states, the limitations of power—in a word, constitutional liberty. In this cause I am engaged heart, soul and spirit, and in destiny with it my existence is linked in whatever turn "this fearful and perilous revolution" may take. These men want no confirmation of this. But their object is not my object. Hence their criticism. Hence their attempt to get between me and the people—to put themselves between the people and the country, and to indentify their nefarious object with the great and noble cause in which we are struggling. And I verily believe some of them would prefer our subjugation by the north rather than they should not succeed in their plan of subjugation for their own purposes. But neither they nor Lincoln shall ever succeed, if I can prevent; and I feel certain neither will ever succeed, if the people prove true to themselves.

You express the opinion that the habeas corpus suspension will be extended to the end of the session of congress, or perhaps to the end of the war. This result you attribute to the tone of disapprobation expressed by Georgia and North Carolina towards the act. Allow me to say to you that in this I think you are mistaken. I mean in attributing its extension to such cause. No such thing. I have not been at all surprised at the feeling manifested on this subject by the advocates of the measure in congress. It is the nature of power. When an inch is given, an ell is taken. The only way to meet its first insidious encroachments successfully is with a bold unyielding defiance. Whoever trifles or dallies with it at first is certain to become its victim in the end. Had the Georgia delegation in congress, and the delegations from Mississippi and North Carolina, uttered the same stern sentiments in the same stern language which thier state legislatures used, and which the great body of the people everywhere felt, the monster evil might have been throttled; it might have been put down. That was the only sure way to do it. How it may now result, time must disclose. I regarded the act as but an entering wedge.

THE GEORGIA RESOLUTIONS.

One word about Governor Brown. Why he had not sent on the Georgia resolutions, I do not know. Perhaps he had, and some miscarriage of the mails attended them. Perhaps he was not directed to send them. On this point I do not recollect. But his motive in withholding them, if he had not sent them, could not, I think, be such as you say had been attributed to him by some. The resolution expressing "undiminished confidence" in the president was, I think, not connected with either set of resolutions on public affairs—either the habeas corpus or peace resolutions. It was a distinct and separate resolution. This is my remembrance, and if I am right in it, he could have withheld that, if he chose, and sent on the others. But, then, I do not think Governor Brown regarded either that resolution or the others in the light you seem to think he did. I judge by myself. I think I took as much interest in the passage of the habeas corpus resolutions as anybody did or could, and I assure you such an idea as having them passed as a censure of the president never crossed my mind. Higher, and greater objects by far occupied and filled and absorbed my thoughts. These related to the welfare of millions living and millions unborn, transcendantly beyond in importance the insignificant consideration of the position or popularity of any man living or dead. To suppose that anyone under such circumstances could have been actuated by such a motive, on such an occasion, is almost as humiliating to human nature, as to suppese that General Washington, in his speech to the army upon the subject of the appeal that had been made to them to take the redress of their wrongs in their own hands, had been influenced by no higher or better motive than to secure and put down the supposed author of the appeal! I question if poor Armstrong (I believe that was the name of the supposed author) entered Washington's mind. Davis [illegible] not enter mine, and I doubt whether [illegible] in this connection. I only [illegible] good deal [illegible]

presiden[illegible] warm advocate of [illegible] was shown to me before it wa[illegible] not the slightest objection to its passage. [illegible] suppose that Governor Brown had. It is true I should not have voted for it, as small a compliment as it was, for my confidence in him had been diminished. It was not, however, entirely lost. And as the facts that had diminished it in me were not known to others, and as they were not sufficient to justify one in coming to the conclusion that he had actually forfeited either mine or the public confidence I was perfectly willing for all to vote for the resolution who could, and it passed without a dissenting vote. One object stated to me for offering the resolution was to rebut the idea that the majority resolutions were intended as a censure of the president, and in this view I thought it very well that the resolution should pass. Governor Brown did not approve President Davis' agency in procuring the passage of the act or his sanction of it. This I think I can venture to affirm from his message. I certainly did not, but a reproof of him, or censure of him, was not the object of the resolution. Far from it. That was a work looking to far higher, greater, nobler objects.

One other remark, and I will bring this long letter, much longer than I intended to write when I commenced, to a close. In speaking of the president and your interview with him you say you have no doubt of his sincerity and that you are equally confident of his be ing patriotic. You then add: "I know you do not award to him this much, but I think you do him injustice." I should have liked this phraseology better if you had said: "I know that on this point you have doubts, but I think you are mistaken in your suspicion." I have, on a former occasion, told you frankly and confidentially, what I thought of the presidant. In that letter I told you that I was in doubt as to his aims and objects. I gave you my reasons, but stated distinctly that my mind was not made up. This I wish you to understand, is the truth of the case. I am still in doubt, still undecided whether his errors, which are numerous, in my opinion, spring entirely from the head, or whether some do not come from the heart. I have watched his course anxiously lately to satisfy my mind on this point. It is painfully disagreeable to me to be compelled to suspect his patriotism, but facts force such reflections, surmises or suspicions, call them what you will, upon my mind. I was in hopes that he would at the late session say something that would settle these doubts and satisfy me that I was wrong and doing him injustice in my previous suspicions; but he has not. No human heart ever bounded with more sincere joy than mine would at anything coming from him that would remove these impressions. But, on the contrary, what he has said and done at the late session, and is doing, only tend to strengthen my suspicions. He knew that not only myself, but thousands of other good and true citizens of the republic were growing jealous of their rights and apprehensive of the tendencies of the measures of government, as well as the aims and objects of its chief magistrate. This was a fine field opened up to him to disabuse these apprehensions. He did not avail himself of it. He only urges harmony on measures on which he knows there can be no harmony, because they are believed to tend towards despotism. He gives no argument, or sophistry even, that they will not, nor even an assuarnce that they are not intended so to end. He uses in one of his messages some terms on the subject, which sound very much like similar phrases in Mexican manifestoes, concluding with the usual cant of "God and liberty!" I may be wrong in my suspicions. I hope I am. I shall rejoice any day to see the evidence that I am. But I tell you my suspicions are sincere. I am still, however, ready to give the president my cordial support and warm co-operation in every measure which I think tends to the defense of the country, the achievement of our independence and the maintenance of our constitutional rights. But I greatly fear these are not the objects he is aiming at, and I certainly shall not defend, support or countenance any measure which I do not think tends to these ends.

My kind regards to Mrs. Johnson and the family. I have suffered a great deal since I got home, and am still suffering, but am now better than I have been. Yours truly,

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

HON. H. V. JOHNSON,
Sandy Grove, Ga.

Frigid Day for Flyaways.

BAUMSTOWN, Penn., December 21.—Mr. George Lutt was in love with Miss Ellen Wentzel, but her parents objected to the match. Early this morning, when the thermometer was several degrees blow zero, she took her best clothing in her arm, got out of the house, hurried to a neighbor's, dressed and there met her sweetheart. They drove to Amityville and were married, after which the groom took his bride to his father's home, where a splendid feast was indulged in, together with much merry-making.

Hanged at Her House.

KEYPORT, N. J., December 21.—Great excitement was caused here by the self-murder of a well known lady, Mrs. Mary Knowland, who has for some time resided with her niece, Mrs. James H. Thompson. Mrs. Knowland, who formerly resided at Leedsville, N. J., was left by her husband property valued at $100,000, the interest of which was to be her maintenance. The sum had greatly decreased, and is supposed to have caused her the trouble which led to the act.

An Aged Woman Murdered.

TOLEDO, O., December 21.—A beer peddler called at the house of Mrs. Lotisa Ludthardt, who carried on the saloon business in a small way in her house, and found her dead on the floor with her legs and arms bound with cords and a handkerchief tightly twisted around her throat, causing death from strangulation. She had lived alone in the house for a number of years and the murder was undoubtedly committed for the purpose of robbery.

The Muscle Shoals Appropriation.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., December 21.—[Special.]—A special to the Times from Washington says the river and harbor committee have agreed to recommend $350,000 for Muscle shoals. This is sufficient to complete the work, and the canal will be opened next fall.

FORCED TO MARRY.

A GEORGIAN'S EXPERIENCE IN FLORIDA.

He Alleges That Senator McKinne Conspired to Force Him to Marry a Girl with Whom He Had No Relations—The Abduction—The Marriage and Slapping of McKinne.

THOMASVILLE, December 21.—[Special.]—Mr. J. D. Smith, the victim of the forced marriage in Marianna, Fla., is here, and tells a remarkable story concerning that event. He says:

WARNED OF DANGER.

On Monday or Tuesday about the 23d of November, 1884, soon after my return from Thomasville to Marianna, Fla., J.H. McKinnie sent for me to come to his office. On approaching him he remarked in a disgusting way: "Hell's to play, Jeff." I did not understand him, thinking that he was speaking of a suit I had brought a few days before in a certain Logan matter. I demanded an explanation of him. He stated that John Long had approached him to prosecute me for having injured his girl. Being so horrified and disgusted, knowing I had not met his daughter but twice in two years, I did not believe a word and considered it some of his jokes, but he swore to me as a friend, he said that it was true, and proceeded to state that if I would pay $50 or a $100 he would get me a receipt in full of all damages and stop the trouble. I did not believe a word McKinnie said and thought it some joke and would not say anything more.

McKinnie then told me he would make other arrangements. Some few days afterwards a friend came with a message, stating that Long was going to kill me. I did not make myself uneasy about the matter for I knew that if Long thought such a thing he would come to me and I would prove to him that I only met his daughter twice in a long time. This was a trap some outrageous fellow had laid for me to only clear his own skirts. Soon after Long died.

CARRIED OFF BY FORCE.

On Saturday evening, 6th December, when my clerk was absent, McKinnie came to my front door and called me. I went out and found McKinnie on his horse and Finalyson in a buggy. Finalyson asked me to take a seat. I did so. He drove off. I objected to his going as I had no one to take charge of my store. He said McKinnie would look after it, that he had told McKinnie to keep store for me. I suspicioned something, knowing this fellow was an uncle of the girl, but thought he wanted to carry me to face some of his relations. Little did I think he intended any violence until he drew his pistol under his coat and cursed me, stating that if I opened my mouth or moved, he would kill me on the spot, and before I could realize the situation I saw Bolds and several others with shot guns and pistols, all around me. They told me I had to go and marry this woman or die. I refused to go, and Bolds and Finalyson laid hands on me. I threw them both from the buggy, and fell to the ground myself; the buggy ran over one. I attempted to get away but was seized around the waist and held fast. A struggle took place, they finally got me in the buggy the second time, and I succeeded in getting out. In the meantime Miller and some others guarded back the crowd, and told them that if any one came to my rescue that they would kill them. This kept back the crowd, as none seemed armed. I saw T. W. Hentz coming to my rescue, and Miller halted him with his gun; Hentz drew a pistol and would have come but T. W. Conley and Mr. Shep Philip, caught Hentz and carried him inside a gate, telling him his life would be taken in such a crowd. I became overcome by the struggle with these men; was thrown in the buggy again and off we were drawn. I grasped the lines and stopped the buggy, Bolds hollowed for some of their party to come forward and ride the mule out of town, and one of the party immediately mounted the mule and cut the lines from my grasp. At this moment Senator McKinne rode up and gave them his stick to get the mule off. I was cramped in the buggy, with these fellows holding me down, and was thus carried to Finalyson's house, where I was taken in a room and shut in, guarded by Bolds and Finalyson, both swearing that if I moved they would kill me.

AT THE LADY'S SIDE.

Then the raving woman was brought in to me. She knew I was going to prove my innocence, and she would not allow me to say much, but talked so rapidly, and seemed to be so terribly excited, that I became disgusted, giving her plenty of time to say all she wanted to. They swore that I had to marry the girl and they intended to kill me or make me marry her. I was held in the buggy and carried through the woods, these parties fearing if they traveled the road some of my friends would follow and overtake us. I became very weak, having had such a terrible struggle with those fellows and riding in the cold air. I was taken with a shaking ague, and was thus carried in a buggy over logs, through rough places, until we reached Mr. Griffin's, the justice of peace's house, over ten miles from Marianna. I told them I would never marry. They might kill me, but it would do no good. Finalyson went forward and called out Griffin. I did not hear what he told Griffin but Griffin afterwards said that Finalyson frightened him to consent to perform the ceremony, and he had refused, knowing I was not willing. I was then taken from the buggy and carried in the house in a condition that few men have ever experienced. Being wild with grief I knew nothing, but on seeing a big fire in the chimney I was gratified to even be warm again. I was placed before the fire, and the girl brought to my left side. The parties all stood around. I did not look at any one. I was determined to ignore the whole business. Griffin tried to read the ceremony. I said not a word and when they said "Join hands" I did nothing; they forced my right hand to left side and she took the ends of my fingers. I asked the vagabonds if they were through with me. They said yes. One of them asked me if I would not like to take a ride with my wife. I told them this woman was not my wife. Here Finalyson and Coles joined hands and swore that by the heavens above that they would kill me if I did not live with her; and that I should not live in this or any other county unless I lived with this woman.

The affair seemed to be a dreadful dream. I could not realize what I was doing; I knew not where to go nor what to do. I was crazy, as it seems. I was given some country rum by Mr Griffin. A horse was furnished me at my request, and I returned to town thinking I had not a friend in the world. Nothing could convey to the minds of men my feelings; death would have been preferable. I passed some of my friends in the road, but they told me afterwards that I was riding so rapidly that they could not attract my attention. On reaching home I found all the boys excited and armed to come to my rescue, but as it was too late they could only try to console me.

THE SCENE WITH SENATOR M'KINNE.

The next morning I went to Senator McKinne, and in the presence of fifty men, I slapped his face and made him acknowledge what I have stated. I told him he was the instigator of this whole matter, trying to ruin me by fastening on me his own guilt with this young lady. I caught him by his whiskers and intended to hold him out and frail him good with his buggy whip. He did not resist or deny a single thing I had charged him with. I would have given him a good horse whipping, but some of my friends seemed to think I wanted to kil him and pulled me off. I pulled out his whiskers, which disfigured his face somewhat. I do not wish to do Mr. McKinne any injustice but I am pursuaded that he was at the bottom of the whole matter and he and all his crowd must be brought to justice. It is a consolation to me to know that everywhere I have received nothing but expressions of sympathy. All parties concerned in that conspiracy to ruin me for the guilt of another have been put under bond and the case is now in the hands of the law. No other step will be taken unless this should prove fruitless. I have received warning that these fellows are planning to kill me if I should return and live at Marianna, which I intend to do immediately and give them a chance to carry out their threat.

A Child Burned to Death.

From the LaGrange Reporter

A child about four months old, of Jim Hodo, colored, was burned so severely on Wednesday of last week that it died in a few hours. Jim is living on the farm of Mr. Elias Davidson. The father and mother had left their three little children alone. The oldest was not old enough to realize the danger of fire, and put the baby too near it, which caused its clothes to be burned almost entirely off.

A Fruitful Peach Tree.

From the Greensboro, Ga., Journal.

Dr. J. E. Walker has on his premises a peach tree which carries off the palm. The doctor first noticed the tree bearing fruit 1837, but even at that time it must have been somewhat aged. In 1877—forty years later—the same tree bore a splendid crop of fruit. This tree certainly is one of the oldest bearing fruit we have ever heard of, and the species should not be lost.

An Old Copper Coin.

From the Albany, Ga., News.

Dr. T. Jones has an old copper coin that was found on his place over the river. It is so old that only the word "rex" is decipherable on it. It was found near an old Indian crossing of the Flint river, and is probably an ancient British coin.

CHEER FROM THE FARM.

Evidences that the People are Growing Richer by Improved Methods.

Mr. Thomas Amis, of Oglethorpe, not long since sold 8,000 bushels of oats at his home, which brought him $4,000, he reserving 1,000 bushels for home consumption.

The oil mill at Hogansville, is making about seventy barrels of cotton seed oil a week now. They find ready sale for their oil and meal.

Mr. William Armstrong, of Greene, made 962 pounds of lint cotton on an acre of ground this year.

Twelve bales to the mule seems to have been the average in Oglethorpe county this year.

Mr. W. P. Walker, near Double Cabins, with four mules this year made forty-four bales of cotton, $200 worth of watermelons and $200 worth of sugar cane, besides enough corn, fodder, etc., to supply the needs of his farm for the next year's crop.

Mr. H. Ellis, of Coffee county, made this year $145 on three acres planted in long-staple or sea island cotton, and Mr. Joel Gaskins made five barrels of syrup on a quarter of an acre planted in sugar cane.

Mr. R. J. Whitman, of Burke county, the other day exhibited a "hand" of fine home raised smoking tobacco, which was of as delicate a flavor as any Havana tobacco ever tasted. Mr. W. raised 300 pounds on a half acre of land, and if disposed to do so, could sell every pound of it for a dollar per pound.

There seems to be very little business going on in the timber trade at Darien at this time. Only one vessel cleared from that port last week, and there were no arrivals for the week. Six vessels that had previously arrived were loading with timber and lumber. There is some timber ready for rafting on the Ocmulgee between Hawkinsville and Lumber City, and will go down on the first rise of the waters. The Darien market is quoted at $5 to $6 per thousand for square timber averaging 600 feet, and at $8 to $9 per thousand for square timber averaging 900 feet. Scab timber is quoted at $5 to $6 per thousand for 300 average, and $8 to $9 for 500 average.

The Hawkinsville Dispatch says that Postmaster King slipped away from Hawkinsville last week and took a run down to Hazlehurst to get a "corner" on the syrup of that section. He said he could have bought several barrels of good syrup at thirty cents a gallon. It is selling in Hawkinsville at fifty to sixty cents a gallon. He reports having witnessed an extraordinary activity in the handling of jugs about the express office at Hazlehurst, and thought it possible that an artesian well was hidden in the depot.

The receipts of rough rice thus far this season as made up by the Savannah board of trade at that port, amounts to 645,926 bushels. The stock remaining on hand amounts to 4,287 barrels of clean and 321,589 bushels of rough. In comparison with the previous season it will be seen that there are only about 100,000 bushels of rough remaining at the plantations to come forward during the coming nine months, as it is believed that the whole total crop will not exceed that of last season. A remarkable feature of this season's crop is the promptness with which it has been handled. From these figures it will be seen that in the first quarter of the fiscal year nearly the whole crop has come to market, and about one-half of that marketed has gone into consumption.

The Greensboro Journal has the following:

There is living within a few miles of Augusta a widow lady who, during the year past, has set an example worthy of imitation not only by her own sex, but by those grumbling planters who are constantly complaining that they are losing money at farming. The lady to whom we allude has been in rather feeble health for nearly twenty years, and hitherto has spent her summers in the mountains of north Georgia, in Virginia and other health restoring localities. In 1884 she concluded that she would remain on her farm and unaided, manage it for the year herself. This she proceeded to do. She employed two men only, and worked only two mules, and without any assistance whatever from any one directed the affairs of her plantation. During the year her general health improved more than all the seasons in the mountains had been able to do, and she grew stronger every day. The result of her year's labor on the two horse farm, employing only two hands, has summed up as follows:

9 2 horse wagon loads oats.
1100 bundles fodder.
6½ 2 horse wagon loads cut corn.
14 2 horse wagon loads corn in snuck.
2 2 horse wagon loads German millet.
80 bushels sweet potatoes.
3 loads potato vines.
7 two-horse loads pea hay forage,
7 two-horse loads grass hay.
40 bales of cotton.

The result of this invalid lady's farming operations are worthy of the consideration of planters everywhere, as showing what can be done on the lands of Georgia, by proper attention, and judicious husbanding of resources. The name of the lady we withhold, but we assure our readers that the above is fully correct and can be substantiated in every particular. The only course pursued by her was common, practical sense, economy and diversity of crops.

GRAND JURY FINDINGS.

The Gwinnett grand jury recommends that the bailiffs and jurors receive two dollars a day for their services, which is munificent pay for that county. Yet in treating of the poorhouse the same grand jury says:

Some of these supplies were charged against the county at a price a little too high, We recommend that these supplies be hereafter charged against the county at the very lowest price at which the same can be bought—buying two or three months' supplies at a time after testing the market.

This is followed by the serious announcement that:

—while crime generally seems to be on the decrease, yet the crime of rape, the most heinous known in a Christian country, seems to be on the increase. This crime is not confined to our country in its increase, but the press of the country shows it to be of almost daily recurrence, and calls loudly for the vengeance of the law, its suppression and the protection of our homes.

The Irwin county grand jury considers one dollar a day sufficient for jurors and bailiffs, but allows two dollars a day to mounted bailiffs. The tax digest for 1884 shows an increase of taxable property of $28,943. The total property returned for 1884 is $708,212. The total number of polls returned for 1884 is 703, being an increase of 52 over 1883.

Then grand jury then says:

It appearing to our body that Tom Eason, the former solicitor general, has been requested by former grand juries to render a full and complete statement of his account of fines and forfeitures in this court, and that he has failed to do so, we therefore recommend that the present solicitor, or the proper officer, bring a rule against him at next term of this court and require him to show what fines and forfeitures he has collected and how distributed.

HOG KILLING TIME.

Colonel Thomas J. Howard, of Oglethorpe, last Tuesday morning killed nine hogs weighing over 200 pounds each.

Messrs. Boaz and Fite, of Gordon county, killed twenty-two hogs at their mill Tuesday, two of the largest weighing 363 and 360 pounds.

John H. Mitchell, of Spalding, killed twenty-six hogs on Tuesday, the two largest weighing respectively 436 and 396 pounds.

Dr. Tom Howard, of Early county, killed a ten months old pig which weighed, when dressed, 197 pounds. With improved stock, a Bermuda lot and a little green corn or sorghum judiciously managed, he finds it easy to raise at home all the meat he wants.

Rev. J. J. Dempsey, of Milton county, killed a hog on last Saturday that weighed three hundred and fifty pounds. It is getting to be common for the citizens of that county to have a few good hogs to butcher, and it ought to be the universal practice, as one pound of meat at home is worth two abroad.

Mr. A. H. Fry, who has been farming on Day & Gordon's Spivey place, near Perry, says he has fattened the champion heavy weight hog in Houston county this year. In the opinion of Mr. Fry, the hog will now weigh nearly six hundred pounds net, and there is room for a considerable increase of weight within the next thirty days.

The Toccoa News says that one day last week a man went to the depot for the purpose of shipping some hogs. He made known his business to Mr. Newton, the courteous and efficient agent. It is a rule with depot agents not to receive any freight unless it is marked, and Mr. Newton so informed him. He did not say whether they should be marked with a smooth crop in the right or swallow fork in the left ear. The fellow went out and cut off both ears and the hogs were shipped.

THE GODWIN MURDER.

A SHOCKING REVELATION OF NEGRO CRIME.

The Old Man's Death Resolved Upon Because he Had Collected a Debt—Received in a Friendly Manner by the Man Whom They Had Resolved to Kill—Other Matters.

BAINBRIDGE, Ga., December 21.—[Special.]—From Sheriff Burkett, who conducted the chase after the Godwin murderers, the story of the tragedy as gathered from the prisoner is obtained, and appears in full in this week's Democrat. Keaton, the principal in the crime, thus speaks:

"We had determined to kill Mr. Godwin because he had taken some hogs from my wife because he said we owed him. We lived near by, and knew he had money by him. We intended to kill him and his housekeeper, get the money and then take the horse and buggy and leave the country in it. We went to the house for this purpose, just after they went to bed, me, Peter Johnson and my wife and child. They were awake; we knocked, and it being cold, asked if we might come in and warm. Godwin said:

"Yes, come in and warm yourselves."

After entering, he said:

"Go to the wood-pile and get some wood, the fire is about died out."

Me and Johnson went and cut some wood, and taking it in the house, put the ax just inside the door, also a hatchet we had brought with us. We sat by the fire an hour or more and talked awhile to Mr. Godwin. Finally the family all fell asleep, and I went to the beds and listened to their breathings. It had been arranged that me and Johnson were to kill them and my wife was to break open and rob the trunks. Everything ready, I struck Mr. Godwin with the ax on the head, crushing his skull. I then struck him on the face and neck with the blade of the ax and he was dead. Johnson had struck Mrs. Gregory with the hatchet, but had not finished her quite, and had gone into the other room to kill Dick Gregory, and failed to do so also. I heard them struggling and run in there to help him. I pressed Gregory down on the bed, and feeling for the angle of his jaw cut his throat. Johnson had struck him several licks on the head with the hatchet, but had not quieted him. Returning to the first room old Mrs. Gregory was not dead, and we silenced her with the hatchet. A noise then alarmed us and we left the house, caught the horse, hitched it to the buggy and left. We didn't take anything but the gun and some shoes. Johnson went nearly to Cuthbert and I havn't seen him since."

The woman told substantially the same story—although she was not aware that her husband had confessed the crime.

Keaton said that the ax flew off the helve the last blow he struck Mr. Godwin, and struck the wall over the bed, and that he put it back on the helve afterward. The coroner's jury found the scar on the wall made by the ax as it flew off the helve.

Death of Colonel D. W. Frobel.

HOMERVILLE, Ga., December 21.—[Special.]—Colonel D. W. Frobel, after a lingering illness for months past, died here this week.

The Silken Tie.

DALTON, Ga., December 20.—[Special.]—Mr. Joseph Woodard, of South Carolina, and Miss Mary Meta Dooley, only daughter of M. Dooley, of Dalton, and neice to M. H. Dooley, of Atlanta, were united in matrimony on Wednesday, the 17th inst. The bride received some costly presents.

Officers of the Caledonia.

CEDARTOWN, Ga., December 21.—[Special.]—Friday night Caledonia lodge No. 121, F. and A. M. elected the following officers for ensuing year: Dr. W. G. English, W. M.; R. H. Wheeler, S. W.; John W Merrel, J. W.; J. W. Jonkins secretary; T. F. Burbank, treasurer.

An Augusta Fire.

AUGUSTA, Ga., December 21.—[Special.]—A big fire this morning before day destroyed the produce warehouse of W. M. Dunbra & Son, valued at $15,000. The insurance was $10,000. It also burned the bar room and residence of Mr. Lambert. His loss was $5,000. All the burned property was opposite the Georgia railroad depot.

The Ice in Augusta.

AUGUSTA, Ga., December 21.—[Special.]—Augusta was paved with ice this morning. Mrs. O'Hara slipped, while leaning over the banisters feeding chickens in the yard below, and fell over the banisters from a second story piazza. She dropped almost lifeless in the yard injured internally, and is now at the point of death. Several other accidents happened in falls on the ice. The Hill car became unmanageable last night, the brakes refusing to clamp the wheels. The horses were detached and the car slipped down the hill on the track at a rapid rate.

EVIDENCES OF CUPIDITY.

From the Crawford, Ga., News.

A runaway negro match was married in town last Friday.

From the LaGrange, Ga., Reporter.

A darkey applied at both banks the other day for a marriage license.

From the Montezuma, Ga., Record.

Well, the girls are poor croppers. The matrimonial year is well nigh gone, and they are still unprovided with overseers.

From the Rome, Ga., Courier.

Girls pull down the blinds when your best fellow is calling. Several gentlemen passing up a certain street last night witnessed quite a pretty little tableau through the open blinds of the parlor window.

From the Oglethorpe, Ga., Echo.

Miss Hattie Wynn and Miss Sutton, two of old Wilkes county's sweet and beautiful young ladies, are guests of Misses Mary and Carrie David. They just stirred up the boys' hearts permiscuously. So many pretty ladies is enough to run a single man crazy.

From the Americus, Ga., Recorder.

Tuesday night, at a ball seven miles from Americus, a young couple after some bantering agreed to get married. A bridal party was made up, and Wednesday morning they started for the city. Bets were made on the result and it looked as if they were in dead earnest. At Salter's Mill creek, however, the young man's heart failed him and he backed squarely out, thus verifying the saying that "There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip."

From the Early Co., Ga., News.

While the ordinaries of other counties are issuing license to other people, Hon. W. T. Livingston, the gallant young ordinary of Baker county, looks out for himself, and on the 2d instant, led to the altar the lovely Miss Lucy McGregor, daughter of Captain J. A. McGregor.

Colonel Sid Cook, the sparking editor of the Calhoun County Courier, was one of the groomsmen of Dr. A. L. Hand at his marriage on Tuesday. Friend Sid is making his mark as an editor, and judging from his handsome appearance, some of the girls must be thinking it is time for him to be selecting his own attendants.

A Serious Stabbing Affray.

From the Bainbridge Ga. Democrat.

Occurred at Whigham on Saturday night last, in which Mr. A. E. Laseter, the town marshal, was very seriously stabbed in the neck—near its junction with his body in front—by a young man named J. H. Hornsby, who he was attempting to arrest for disorderly conduct. After stabbing the officer, Hornsby ran off down the street—the marshal following and firing four shots after him in the darkness. After walking a short distance Laseter fell and had to be carried off by friends. It was feared for a day or two that the wound would prove to be a mortal one but at this writing, (Tuesday) we learn his condition is improved, and he is likely to recover. Hornsby we learn was under the influence of liquor at the time he committed the deed.

Feeding with the Goats.

From the Early County, Ga., News.

Mr Lisbon Averett killed a fine buck, the other day, which he found feeding with a herd of goats in an old field near the Harris mill pond.

POLITICS IN GEORGIA.

Matters of State Concern.

The Dawson Journal warmly applauds the bill to make the school there a branch of the state university, but says that the proposition to amend section 4,810 so that drunkenness may be made punishable by fine and imprisonment should be first acted upon. It says:

With reference to the bill to amend we wish to say that we heartily indorse it and sincerely hope it may become a law. There are good reasons for such a law; the people generally will approve it, we think, and certainly the condition of things demand it. We are ready to indorse and uphold any measure by which the curse of drunkenness may be suppressed or removed. And, if our individual opinion were of sufficient force to compel it we would have incorporated the traffic dealer and make it an offense to manufacture or sell it as a beverage. We would like to see Dawson one of the branches of the state university when the other bill is passed, but so long as we have so many enticing places where the hellish stuff is dealt out we shall not be over enthusiastic. Give us the bill as a law respecting drunkenness and then we will the more readily and heartily importune the establishment of a branch of the university here.

The Marion Sentinel relates the following curious proposition:

There are six candidates for tax collector of Marion county. One of them is very diminutive of statue. He towers a number of inches above a yard stick, and kicks the beam at something more than an even hundred pounds. Be he ever so small he has pluck. Some of the other candidates are at least six feet high, and of a proportionate weight. Now comes up our little candidate and proposes to withdraw from the race if either of the five other candidates succeeds in throwing him a fair fall in a wrestle. The proposal is that each man who is thrown retire from the field and the man who is lucky enough to keep his feet to the last be declared the nominee and make the race without opposition. The proposal has not been accepted at this writing.

The Greensboro Herald says that a candidate for treasurer of the county, tells the following good joke at his own expense:

He had been giving taffy to a certain "prominent darkey" in the lower part of the county with a view of securing his influence among his race in the election, and had the assurance of the said prominent darkey that "all the negroes down dar is gwine solid fur yer." Last week he went out on an electioneering tour and, meeting his colored friend, inquired how things were moving on. He was gratified to learn that he would "git de last nigger vote in dis beat," and, as a matter of course, piled a huge amount of flattery on his ardent supporter. As he turned to leave, with his hopes greatly elated, the old darkey stopped him and said: "Boss, you's running for tax 'ceiver, aint you?" Why no, answered the candidate, I am running for Treasurer. "Well, well, to be sho." replied the old negro, "I dun boun all dem niggers to vote fur you for tax 'ceiver; dey is all for Mr. —— fur that plase what you jest now spoke 'bout. Well, well, to be sho."

A writer from Murray county makes the following good point, which it would be well for the legislature to consider:

I wish to call the attention of the legislature to the fact that there is a considerable amount of valuable property in north Georgia, owned by the wealthy class which does not bear its proportion of taxation: I refer to the reserved mineral interests in this region. Most of the land in this country have been sold from time to time and the mineral interest are invariably reserved. For instance one lot sold for $100. Some two years later the mineral interest was sold for $100. The party buying the land pays the taxes on the land, but the man who bought the mineral pays no taxes, although his part is worth four times as much as the land. This is only one instance. Since the legal tender mine has been discovered, you cannot buy any land or mineral interest for any reasonable figure. I would like to see a law passed making the holders of reserved mineral interests pay their propotion of the taxes. The parties who own the mineral interests would then work it or let some one else work it. As the matter now stands they will not work themselves or let any one else work it, and I assure you that there is untold millions of wealth hidden in these mountains. It is only a question of time for north Georgia to be one of the wealthiest portions of the world. Tax their mineral interests out of existence or make them work it.

Federal Politics in Georgia.

There is a growing desire to know who are going to fill the federal offices. Ben. Hill, it is believed, will succeed Emory Speer. Tom Glenn has an eye on the probable vacancy of Judge McCay. John T. Nelms will try to have the extreme pleasure of bouncing the notorious Bryant. The Hawkinsville Dispatch, speaking of the South Georgia marshalship, says:

Colonel Lucius M. Lamar, of this county, is announced as a candidate for the United States marshalship of Georgia, and it is believed by his friends that his chances for obtaining the appointment are very good. This office, as well as many others, will be very likely obtained through the influence of Georgia's United States senators—Brown and Colquitt, and Colonel Lamar has claims upon both of the senators, having supported both of them in their more recent bitter contests for gubernatorial and senatorial honors.

The Dispatch also remarks:

The Macon Telegraph and Messenger is not in favor of General John B. Gordon being given a cabinet position by President Cleveland. The Telegraph says that General Gordon resigned his seat in the United States senate, because he was too poor to retain the office and live in Washington. The Telegraph closes its objections by declaring that General Gordon is no longer a citizen of Georgia, but that he has announced himself a citizen of New York. We can't see that the question of citizenship has anything to do with a cabinet position, just so long as the man may be an American citizen, and has the qualifications. General Gordon is certainly not disqualified by the mere fact that he may be a resident of New York. For our part we would be glad to see General Gordon honored with a cabinet position or any other position that would suit his tastes and capacities, for we believe he is a true friend to Georgia and the south.

The Butler Herald, on the marshalship, says

The many friends of Captain J.P. Carson, of Reynolds, will be pleased to learn that his name will be prominently mentioned before our next president, as a candidate for the office of United States marshal for the southern district of Georgia. No name could be suggested, or a gentleman more competent to discharge the duties of the office could be mentioned than that of Captain Carson. A long life of usefulness and a faithful study of the best interest and welfare of the people of the state and county, has fitted him for the discharge of any important office.

In a talk with the Savannah Times Colonel E. C. Wade, the newly-appointed marshal of the southern district, says:

"I am satisfied of the support of the Georgia senators. As to the republican senators, they are for me anyway. As to my tenure of the office, I am inclined to believe with Senator Sherman, who recently in an interview with a reporter said that he did not think that Governor Cleveland would be hampered by the senate. His cabinet will be of material such as he may select himself, and there will be little doubt that all vacancies occurring will be filled with people of his own political stripe, but should he begin to undertake to make a clean sweep of all office holders who happen to be republicans, he would find, that the senate would assume an attitude at least not pleasant to him. In a word I rather think that whether he be democrat or republican the office-holder who does his duty and bears a good character may hope to hold his office until the expiration of his time. If I am confirmed I assure you I shall enter upon the duties of the office with fear and trembling, endeavoring to do my duty as I should. The office is, as you well know, not at all a sinecure, there being much that is disagreeable and even hazardous about it. However, I shall undertake to do my duty. At the time Marshal Locke wrote his resignation I wrote my application, and, together with a number of indorsements from the most prominent republicans in the state I placed it in the hands of Collector Walter H. Johnson, who also had the resignation of Colonel Locke in his hands to take to Washington, the latter named gentleman for private reasons not being able to go. Unfortunately the illness and subsequent death of a dear sister of Mr Johnson, detained him in Columbus by her bedside until late in October or early in November, when he went on to Washington and filed Colonel Locke's resignation, which was accepted, and my application which the president assured him he would consider. Having seen the president and attorney general, Colonel Johnson returned home, and this is the last I have heard of it until to-day."

"Well, Colonel Wade, have you heard any other talk around the custom house in regard to appointments affecting the interests of this city?"

"Nothing, except as you know, Colonel James Atkins is in Washington now in the interest of Colonel A. N. Wilson, who, I think, will be the next postmaster of Savannah. I say this advisedly, for he has a strong backing, and everything is being done to forward his interest. This is about all I can give you in this line to-day."

Fire in Lincoln.

From the Lincolnton, Ga., News.

Another ginhouse was burned in Lincolnton last week. This time Mr. Newt Zellars, of Goshen, was the sufferer. He lost his gin and press and five bales of cotton. It is said he takes it like a true philosopher.

LEE ON EVOLUTION.

A REMARKABLE SERMON BY A ROMAN PREACHER.

Rev. J. W. Lee, of Rome, Addresses the People Last Night on the Theory of Evolution—His Views of the Relations of Science to the Church—Other Events Recalled.

ROME, Ga., December 21.—[Special.]—In his sermon here to-night, Rev. J. W. Lee touched upon the subject of evolution. He said:

"Religion has nothing to fear from evolution. One would suppose from the serious alarm, which it is causing in certain quarters just now, that it contained much curious and fatal mischief. It is another instance of history repeating itself. Almost every scientific discovery ever made, or scientific hypothesis ever advanced, were thought at the start to contain elements inimicable to the existence of religion. When it was first tentatively suggested by a few thinking men, that the world was round, Eusebius, Lactantius, and the rest of the fathers, at once asserted that the destruction of religion would result from the spread of the idea. When the theory was first advanced, that the sun and not the earth, was the center of our system, the most wide spread alarm was produced. It was even thought so evil an announcement, as to entitle the man who made it, to death at the stake. When Foyer proposed inoculation as a preventive for small pox, it was thought to presage death to religion. Even Jenners' discovery of vaccination was regarded as bidding defiance to heaven itself. Hardly a single one of the well known scientific facts, upon which our civilization is being built, has won its place among clearly established truths without producing great consternation among the clergy. Many good people have considered one in close proximity with the devil, and having somewhat of a disposition to cultivate the acquaintance of his satanic majesty, if showing much inclination to investigate scientific questions. The truth is it has, in certain quarters, been thought rather a pious accomplishment, not to have much knowledge of questions of science. Many ministers have neglected the study of all scientific questions, upon the understanding with themselves that their duty consisted in saving souls, seemingly forgetting how much science has to do with saving souls. Science has saved souls from living on a flat earth, and from the conceit that came from regarding the earth as the center of the universe. It has saved men largely from the dangers of smallpox, yellow fever, and cholera. It has saved souls from the fatigue, and exposure of making long journeys over rough muddy roads in the dreary winter time. It has saved thousands of souls from early death, and from existence nearly as bad as death, by revealing to them the value of cleanliness, exercise, ventilation and drained streets. It has saved souls from the gloomy thought that the world is a wast, ehowling wilderness, by discovering to them, that used properly, it becomes a magnificent abode for man. This salvation is all temporal, it is true, but many of us have learned by observation that the first thing to do in order to save souls eternally is to save them temporarily. We have learned in China that the gospel of chemistry is necessary, first, to save the people from the idolatry of ancestral worship that they may be in a condition to hear the gospel of eternal life.

The conception which men have had of the gospel has been too narrow. They have considered it mainly as a means of saving souls beyond the grave. The first thing the gospel proposes to do for men, is to save them this side of the grave. Men saved temporarily, are much more worth saving, eternally, than they otherwise would be. Hence, we should welcome all scientific discoveries. They are a part of the gospel. As to evolution, it is not proven; but even if it is, no harm can come from it to religion. In the minds of many people, evolution has come to stand for something other than a method of creation. From this comes much of the confusion of thought on this question. It is no more impious to believe that God has been six millions of years bringing the world to its present state of perfection and beauty, than to believe, that He created it outright in six days.

Praising the South.

Washington Correspondent New York World.

Every one is praising the modesty and self-control of the southern people. It was claimed all through the canvass that if the democrats should be successful the south would be most importunate in her demands for place. The reverse of this proposition appears to be the truth.

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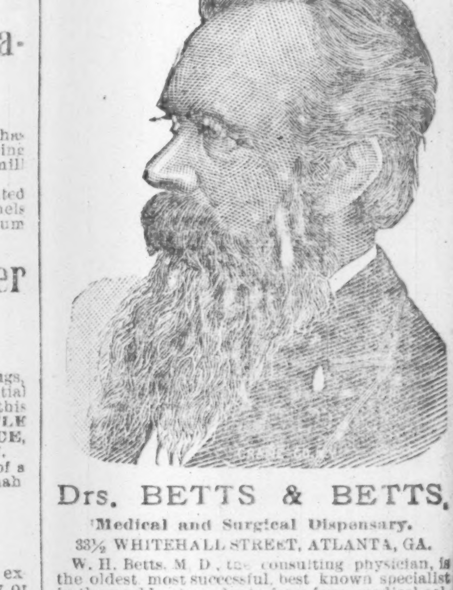

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TALMAGE AT HOME.

SERMON PREACHED IN THE TABERNACLE YESTERDAY,

From the Text, "Thy Word is a Lamp to My Feet and a Light to My Path"—The Bible in the Home, in the Street, in the Store and in the Church—Etc.

BROOKLYN, December 21.—[Special.]—Dr. Talmage has just returned from his southern tour, during which he delivered the opening prayer at the New Orleans exposition. He preached this evening in the Brooklyn tabernacle on the subject "Illumination." The opening hymn was:

"How firm a foundation ye saints of the Lord, Hath He laid for your faith in His excellent word."

After expounding appropriate passages of scripture, Dr. Talmage gave out the text from Psalm cxix:105: "Thy word is a lamp to my feet and a light to my path."

From six o'clock last evening, said Dr. Talmage, until six o'clock this morning darkness rested on our part of the earth. In every [...] hours there rolls a wave of natural night over the nations. With lamps and chandeliers and torches and lanterns we try to drive out the night from houses and churches and stores and shops. He who invents a new kind of light invents his own fortune and the fortune of his children. But there is a night of sin and suffering and shame which needs another kind of illumination. Ancient philosophy made a lamp but it was a dead failure, and the people kept crying out "Give us light! Give us a light!" After a while prophet and evangelist and Apostle made a lamp. [...] coal from heaven struck it into a blaze [...] uncounted multitudes of people with an open Bible before them, cry out in rapture and love: "Thy word is a lamp."

When, some years ago, there was a great accident in Hartley colliery, England, and [...] hundred persons lost their lives, the queen telegraphed down to the scene of disaster: "Can we give you any help? Will you be able to get the men out? How many are lost? Give my sympathy to all the bereft." What consolation it was to the families who stood amid the consternation and the terror, that the throne of England throbbed in sympathy with their disaster. But I have to tell you a more glorious truth, and that is: From the throne of God the king of heaven and earth telegraphed down through his Bible into the dungeon of our sin and suffering a message of pardon, of love, of sympathy, of comfort, of eternal life. Like some lighthouse on high promontory, blessed by ships passing through darkness and storm, so on the heights of God's love and grace there flames forth a light upon the great sea of man's wretchedness and God's providence, so that angels on their way earthward and ransomed spirits on their way heavenward and devils on their way hellward pass through its flash, crying: "Thy word is a lamp."

You have four or five Bibles in your house, perhaps ten, perhaps twenty. They are so common property you do not appreciate them. If you had only one Bible and for that you had paid five hundred dollars, the price that was paid in olden time for a copy of the scriptures, then you would more thoroughly appreciate it. I was once a colporteur for [...] months in a vacation and I came into a house of destitution, I saw a woman there 85 years of age, and I said to her: "May I give you a Bible?" "Oh," she replied, "a Bible would be of no use to me. I can't see to read. I used to read, but for twenty years I haven't been able to read a word." I pulled out of my satchel one of the copies of the Psalms of David and the New Testament in great, large round type, I said: "Now put on your spectacles and see if you can't read this." [...] wiped her spectacles and put them on. [...] yes," she said. "Why I can see after all. I am very thankful to you. Why, yes, I see: 'I love the Lord because he hath heard my voice and my—.' Oh, yes, I can read it! I can read it!" I wish that God to-night would make the Bible as new and fresh to us as it was to her.

I want to show you that the Bible is a lamp—a parlor lamp, a street lamp, a store lamp, a church lamp, a sepulchral lamp. In [...] all aflash was gas light and gleaming m[...] and blazing chandelier and candelabra, [...] may be Egyptian darkness, while in [...] plain room which a frugal hand has [...] with hospitality and refinement, this lamp may cast a glow that makes it a fit [...] for heavenly coronations. We invoke [...] shadow to fall upon the hilarities of life, [...] would not have every song a dirge, and, [...] picture a martyrdom, and every step a funeral pace. God's lamp hung in the parlor [...] chill no joy, would rend no harmony, [...] check no innocent laughter. On the contrary, it would bring out brighter colors in the [...]ure; it would expose new gracefulness in [...] curtain, it would unroll new wreaths from [...] carpet, it would strike new music from [...] harp, it would throw new polish into the [...]ners, it would kindle with light borrowed [...] the throne of God, all the refinements [...] ciety. Oh that the Christ who was born [...] barn would come to our parlor. We need [...] hand to sift the parlor music. We need [...] taste to assort the parlor literature. We [...] his voice to conduct the parlor conversation. We are apt to think of religion as being a blundering thing, not fit to put its foot [...] Axminster, or its clownish hands on [...] adornments, or lift its voice amidst the [...] and refined; so, while we have Jesus in [...] nursery when we teach our children to [...] and Jesus in the dining hall when we ask a blessing upon our food, and Jesus, in the sitting room when we have family prayers, [...] a simple fact that from ten thousand Christian homes in this country Christ is from one end of the year to the other shut out of the parlor. Oh that housekeepers understood that the grace of God is the greatest accomplishment and that no seat is too luxuriant for religion to sit in, and no arch too grand for religion to walk under, and no circle too brilliant for religion to move in! If Christianity at [...] to walk up the streets of heaven with seraphim and archangel, it is good enough to go where where you go or anywhere I should. To purify the heart, to cleanse the life, [...] the taste, to expurgate all hypocrisy, [...]ehood and sham, we must have the [...] the parlor. When Christian people [...] spend an evening they talk about the w[...] and they talk about the scandal, and they [...] bout the crops, and they talk about the [...]s; but they do not talk about God, Christ, and heaven. The thing we most [...] in all our parlors is the lamp of the Bible.

Still further, the Bible is the street lamp. When night comes down on the city crime [...] forth to its worst achievements. Not [...] show honest cirizens where to walk [...] hinder the burglar and assassin and highwayman and pickpocket we must have a [...] lights all over the city. I remember [...] consternation there was in Philadelphia when, one night, the gas works were [...] order, and the whole city sat in darkness. Between 11 o'clock at night and 3 o'clock in the morning, in the dark, unlighted parts of the town, crime has its holiday. If the lighter ceased his work for one week, the [...] would riot. But there is a darkness beyond the power of gaslight. What is the use of station and almshouse and watchman [...] if there be no moral and religious influence to sanction the law and to purify the ex[...] and to hang over legal enactment the [...] God and an enlightened public [...] When in a city crime runs rampant [...] tue is at a discount, and jails are [...] churches are empty, and the nights are [...]ous with the howl and the whoops of [...]ards, and the saloons boil over with [...] public officials think more of a bribe [...] they do of their own conscience, and great tides of wickedness set down the [...] the first want of such a city as that [...] street lamp of the Bible. Did you ever [...] in a church tower and look down upon [...] at night? It is overwhelming. But [...] that beneath all that brilliancy of [...]

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Ointment	50	Medicated Paper	25

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TALMAGE AT HOME.

SERMON PREACHED IN THE TABERNACLE YESTERDAY,

From the Text, "Thy Word is a Lamp to My Feet, and a Light to My Path"—The Bible in the Home, in the Street, in the Store and in the Church—Etc.

BROOKLYN, December 21.—[Special.]—Dr. Talmage has just returned from his southern tour, during which he delivered the opening prayer at the New Orleans exposition. He preached this evening in the Brooklyn tabernacle on the subject "Illumination." The opening hymn was:

"How firm a foundation ye saints of the Lord.
Hath He laid for your faith in His excellent word."

After expounding appropriate passages of scripture, Dr. Talmage gave out the text from Psalm cxix:105: "Thy word is a lamp to my feet and a light to my path."

From six o'clock last evening, said Dr. Talmage, until six o'clock this morning darkness rested on our part of the earth. In every few hours there rolls a wave of natural night all over the nations. With lamps and chandeliers and torches and lanterns we try to drive out the night from houses and churches and stores and shops. He who invents a new kind of light invents his own fortune and the fortune of his children. But there is a night of sin and suffering and shame which needs another kind of illumination. Ancient philosophy made a lamp but it was a dead failure and the people kept crying out "Give us a light! Give us a light!" After a while prophet, and evangelist and Apostle made a lamp. A coal from heaven struck it into a blaze and uncounted multitudes of people with an open Bible before them, cry out in rapture and in love: "Thy word is a lamp."

When, some years ago, there was a great accident in Hartley colliery, England, and two hundred persons lost their lives, the queen telegraphed down to the scene of disaster: "Can we give you any help? Will you be able to get the men out? How many are lost? Give my sympathy to all the bereft." What consolation it was to the families who stood amidst the consternation and the terror, that the throne of England throbbed in sympathy with their disaster. But I have to tell you a more glorious truth, and that is: From the throne of God the king of heaven and earth telegraphed down through his Bible into the dungeons of our sin and suffering a message of pardon, of love, of sympathy, of comfort, of eternal life. Like some lighthouse on high promontory, blessed by ships passing through darkness and storm, so on the heights of God's love and grace there flames forth a light upon the great sea of man's wretchedness and of God's providence, so that angels on their way earthward and ransomed spirits on their way heavenward and devils on their way hellward pass through its flash, crying: "Thy word is a lamp."

You have four or five Bibles in your house—perhaps ten, perhaps twenty. They are such common property you do not appreciate them. If you had only one Bible and for that you had paid five hundred dollars, the price that was paid in olden time for a copy of the scriptures, then you would more thoroughly appreciate it. I was once a colporteur for a few months in a vacation and I came into a home of destitution, I saw a woman there 85 years of age, and I said to her: "May I give you a Bible?" "Oh," she replied, "a Bible would be of no use to me. I can't see to read. I used to read, but for twenty years I haven't been able to read a word." I pulled out of my satchel one of the copies of the Psalms of David and the New Testament in great, large, round type, I said: "Now put on your spectacles and see if you can't read this." She wiped her spectacles and put them on. "Oh, yes," she said. "Why I can see after all. I am very thankful to you. Why, yes, I see it: 'I love the Lord because he hath heard my voice and my—.' Oh, yes, I can read it! I can read it!" I wish that God to-night would make the Bible as new and fresh to us as it was to her.

I want to show you that the Bible is a lamp—a parlor lamp, a street lamp, a store lamp, a church lamp, a sepulchral lamp. In parlors all aflush with gas light and gleaming mirror and blazing chandelier and candelebra, there may be Egyptian darkness, while in some plain room which a frugal hand has spread with hospitality and refinement, this one lamp may cast a glow that makes it a fit place for heavenly coronations. We invoke no shadow to fall upon the hilarities of life. We would not have every song a dirge, and every picture a martyrdom, and every step a funeral pace. God's lamp hung in the parlor would chill no joy, would rend no harmony, would check no innocent laughter. On the contrary it would bring out brighter colors in the picture; it would expose new gracefulness in the curtain, it would unroll new wreaths from the carpet, it would strike new music from the harp, it would throw new polish into the manners, it would kindle with light borrowed from the throne of God, all the refinements of society. Oh that the Christ who was born in a barn would come to our parlor. We need his hand to sift the parlor music. We need his taste to assort the parlor literature. We need his voice to conduct the parlor conversation. We are apt to think of religion as being a rude blundering thing, not fit to put its foot upon Axminster, or its clownish hands on beautiful adornments, or lift its voice amidst the artistic and refined; so, while we have Jesus in the nursery when we teach our children to pray, and Jesus in the dining-hall when we ask his blessing upon our food, and Jesus in the sitting room when we have family prayers, it is a simple fact that from ten thousand Christian homes in this country Christ is from one end of the year to the other shut out of the parlor. Oh that housekeepers understood that the grace of God is the greatest accomplishment, and that no seat is too luxuriant for religion to sit in, and no arch too grand for religion to walk under, and no circle too brilliant for religion to move in! If Christianity at last is to walk up the streets of heaven with seraphim and archangel, it is good enough to go anywhere where you go or anywhere I shall go. To purify the heart, to cleanse the life, to culture the taste, to expurgate all hypocrasy and falsehood and sham, we must have the Bible in the parlor. When Christian people come to spend an evening they talk about the weather, and they talk about the scandal, and they talk about the crops, and they talk about the markets; but they do not talk about God and Christ, and heaven. The thing we most want in all our parlors is the lamp of the Bible.

Still further, the Bible is the street lamp. When night comes down on the city crime goes forth to its worst achievements. Not only to show honest citizens where to walk but to hinder the burglar and assassin and highwayman and pickpocket we must have artificial lights all over the city. I remember what consternation there was in Philadelphia when, one night, the gas works were out of order, and the whole city sat in darkness. Between 11 o'clock at night and 3 o'clock in the morning, in the dark, unlighted places of the town, crime has its holiday. If the lamplighter ceased his work for one week, the town would riot. But there is a darkness beyond all power of gaslight. What is the use of police station and almshouse and watchman's club, if there be no moral and religious influence to sanction the law and to purify the executive, and to hang over legal enactment the fear of God and an enlightened public opinion. When in a city crime runs rampant and virtue is at a discount, and jails are full and churches are empty, and the nights are hideous with the howl and the whoops of drunkards, and the saloons boil over with scum and public officials think more of a bribe than they do of their own conscience, and when great tides of wickedness set down the streets—the first want of such a city as that is the street lamp of the Bible. Did you ever stand in a church tower and look down upon a city at night? It is overwhelming. But you feel that beneath all that brilliancy of gaslight there is a surging sea of want, suffering and woe. History says that Dionysius had a great cave built for his prisoners. He was a cruel man, and he used to go to the top of the cave, put his ear to the opening and listen, and the groans and the sighings of the prisoners came up into his ears, and made music for him. God stands at the head of our world, but for a different purpose and with a different heart. He puts his ear to the dungeon, and every sigh comes up, stirring his sympathies, and every groan wounding his heart, and he listen and listen all night long. There is but one lamp that can throw light into the dungeon where the prisoner groans, into the hovel where the beggar pines, into the cellar where the drunkard wallows, into the alley where the libertine putrifies, into the mad house where the maniac raves. Travelers in Africa tell us that they have seen serpents—a vast number of them—coiled together and piled up in horrid fold above horrid fold; and then they would hear hundreds of them hissing at once, and the sight and the sound were appalling and unbearable. But if you should take the wickedest of our best of cities and bring it all together in one place and pile it up, fold above fold, it would be a hissing horror and ghastliness that no human eye could look at without being blasted, and no human ear could hear without being stunned.

Now how will all these scenes of iniquity in our cities be overcome? They will not be overcome until the church and the school and a Christian printing press kindle all around about us God's street lamp of the Bible. Send the Bible down that filthy alley if you would have it cleaned. Send it against those decanters, if you would have them smashed. Send it against those chains, if you would have them broken. Send it through all the ignorance of the city if you would have it illumined as by a flash from heaven's morning. The Bible can do it; will do it. Gather all the ignorance and the wickedness and the vice of our cities in one great pile—Alps above Alps, Pyrenees above Pyrenees, Himalaya above Himalaya—and then give one little New Testament full swing against the side of that mountain and down it would come, Alps after Alps, Pyrenees after Pyrenees, Himalaya after Himalaya. What is the difference between New York and Pekin? What is the difference between London and Madras? What is the difference between Edinburgh and Canton? No difference save that which the Bible makes. O city missionary! O philanthropist! O Christian! Go everywhere and kindle up these great street lamps of the gospel; and our city, purified and cleansed will proclaim what the Psalmist so long ago declared: "Thy word is a lamp."

Still further the Bible is the best store lamp, Blessed is the merchant who under its glow reads his ledger and transacts his business and pockets his gains and suffers his losses. It may be well to have a fine sky light, to have a magnificent glass show window, by night to have bronze brackets spouting fire in a very palace of merchandise; but if you have not this eternal lamp you had better quit keeping store. What is the reason so many who started in merchandise with good principles and fair prospects and honorable intentions have become gamblers and defrauders and knaves and desperadoes and liars and thieves? They did not have the right kind of a store lamp. Why is it in our days merchandise is smitten with uncertainty, and three-fourths of the business of our great cities is only one huge species of gambling and society is upturned by false assignments and repudiations and imperilled trust funds and fraudulent certificates of stock and wild schemes in railroads without any track and banks without any capital, and cities without any houses and joint stock companies without any conscience? And why are ten thousand of our business men ridden with a nightmare enough to crush Hercules and Prometheus? It is the want of a right kind of store lamp. What ruined the merchant princes of Tyre, that great city of fairs and bazaars and palaces; her vessels of trade with cedar masts and embroidered sails and ivory benches, driven by fierce blasts on northern waters and then dropping down on glassy Indian seas; bringing wine from Helbon and chariot cloths from Dedan and emerald and gold and spices from Rahmah and emerald and agate from Syria, her waters foaming with innumerable keels; her store houses bursting with the treasures of all nations—that queen of cities on a throne of ivory and ebony, under a crown of gold and pearl and diamond and and carbuncle and chrysophrase? The want of a right kind of store lamp. If the principles of religion had ruled in her trade do you suppose that dry rot would have sunk the ships and that vermin would have eaten up her robes and that God's mills would have ground up that agate, and that fishermen would dry their nets on rocks which once were aquake with the roar and tread of a great metropolis? Oh, what thrones have fallen, what monuments have crumbled, what fleets have sunk, what statues have been defaced, what barbarisms have been created, what civilization retarded, what nations damned, all for the want of the right kind of a store lamp!

Still further the Bible is the best church lamp. I care not how many chandeliers there may be in a church, how many brilliant lights there may be, the word of God is the best church lamp. Oh, is there anything more beautiful than an audience gathered on the Sabbath for Christian worship? There may be no dazzle of theatric assemblage, there may be no glitter of foot lights, there may be no allegoric images blossoming from foot to dome; but there is something in the place and in the occasion that makes it supernatural. In the light of this lamp I see your faces kindle with a great joy. Glorious church lamp, this Bible! Luther found it in the cloister at Erfurt and he lifted it until the monasteries and cathedrals of Germany and Italy and France and England and the world saw its illumination. It shone under the breastplate of sacredotal authority; and in the mosques of Turkey and in the pagodas of India and in the ice huts of Greenland and in the mud hovels of Africa and in the temples of China, God's regenerated children in musical Taniel and sweet Italian and nasal Chinese and harsh Choctow cried out: "Thy word is a lamp." It throws its light on the pulpit, making a bulwark of truth; on the baptismal cup, until its waters glisten like the crystals of heaven. It strikes penitence into the prayers and gladness into the thanksgiving, It changes into a church John Bunyan's prison and covenanter's cave and Calvin's castle and Hill's stake and Hugh M. Kail's scaffold of martyrdom. Zwinghies carried it into Switzerland and Jack Wickfield into England and John Knox into Scotland and Jehudi Ashmum into Africa.

Begone ye scoffers! Down to the lowest pit ye emissaries of darkness! for by the throne of an Omnipotent judgment I declare it that all iniquity shall fall, and all bondage be broken and all wounds be healed and all darkness be dispelled when God's truth shall go forth "as a lamp that burneth." We want no sappers or miners to level the wall; we want no axmen or engineers to prepare the way; we want no glittering steel or booming gun or howling Hotchkiss shell to get us the victory, for the mountains are full of horses and chariots of fire. Hallelujah! for the kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Still further, the Bible is a sepulchral lamp. You know that the ancient Egyptians used to keep lights burning in the tombs of their dead. These lights were kept up for scores, even hundreds of years. Friends would come from generation to generation and put oil in the lamps, and it was considered a disaster if these lamps went out. You and I will some day go down into the house of the dead. Some have looked upon it as an unknown land and when they have thought of it their knees have knocked together and their hearts fainted. There were whole generations of men that had no comfort about death, no view of the eternal world; and whenever they brought their friends and put them away into the dust they said without any alleviation: "This is horrid! this is horrid!" and it was. The grave is the deepest, ghastliest pit that a man ever looks into, unless the lamp of God's word flashes into it. For whole ages men thought that the sepulchre was a den where a great monster gorged himself on human carcasses. "I will put an end to that," said Jesus of Nazareth. "I will with mine own voice go down and make darkness flee;" and as he stepped out from the gate of heaven all the graveyards of earth cried, "Come! come!" and he came down bringing a great many beautiful lights; and above this babe's grave he hung a light, and over this mother's tomb he hung a light and over this wife's grave he hung a light. Then he uttered his voice and it ran along under the ground from city to city and along under the sea from continent to continent until mausoleum and sarcophagus and sepulchre throbbed with the joy: "I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth in Me, though he were dead, yet shall he live." And now if Greenwood and Laurel Hill and Mount Auburn could break their beautiful silence and should speak, their lips of bronze and granite would break forth in the strains of my text: "Thy word is a lam."

O, ye bruised souls! O, ye who have been cutting yourselves among the tombs! O, ye who have been sowing seed for the resurrection day! O, ye of the broken hearts, I come out to-night and put in your hand this glorious gospel lamp. It will throw a glow of consolation over your bereft spirit. "Weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning." "They that sow in tears shall reap in joy."

Rabbi Mier went off from home to be gone a few days and left two beautiful boys. While he was gone the two lads died. Rabbi Mier returned, not knowing anything had happened. His Christian wife knew he would be overcome with grief and she met him at the door and said to him: "My husband, I once had two beautiful jewels loaned to me. I had them for a little while. And do you know, while you were gone, the owner came for them. Ought I to have given them?" "Of course," said Rabbi Mier, "you ought to have given them up; you say they were only loaned." Then she called her husband to the side room and removed the cloth that covered the dead children. After Rabbi Mier had for a few moments given neay to his grief, he rose up and said: "Now I know what you meant by the borrowed jewels. 'The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away. Blessed be the name of the Lord.'" And so Rabbi Mier was comforted.

Let this sepulchral light gild all the graves of your dead! May this lamp of the text be set in all your parlors, in all your streets, in all your stores, in all your churches, in all your sepulchres! Amen!

Letter List.

List of Letters remaining in postoffice, Atlanta, Georgia, for week ending Dec. 21, 1884. Persons calling for any of said letters please say "advertised" and name the date.

LADIES' LIST.

A—Miss Mattie Anson, Miss Lucia Arnold.
B—Mrs G M Ballard, Mrs N E Bailey, Miss Lizzie Blackmond, Hattie Baker, Margeret Bramlet, Adeline Bell, Harriet C Boring, Charlotte Brooks, Annie Boynton, Mary Bornton, Claudy Buden, Fannie Burns, T J Burke, Lulie Butts, Mollie Brone, Mary Brown, Julia E Brown.
C—Mary Crayton, Mamie Caldwell, Mrs L Colder, Dilsy Cregg, Flora Colvin, Maria Carin, Emma S Christian, Mrs M B Corbin, Delia Cooper, Georgia Collins, Mrs B F Cunningham.
D—Georgia Daniel, Mary Davis, Addie Davis, Emmett Dummock, Mrs John Donald, Sarah Dorsey, Belle Duncan, Mamie Dukes.
E—Mrs Elfresh, Annie C Emery, Emma Elington,
F—Cora Fraver, Sallie Fallon, Mrs B F Farris, Delia Fambro (2), Lizzie Farrell, Mamie F Furguson, Nancy Frisby.
G—Maria Garden, Mary Gaines, Mrs Gant, Mary Jane Getter, T J Gillespie, Mrs J E Guspalod, Filia Gaulay, Mrs W A Gill, Mrs J S Gibbs.
H—Callie Handy, Ara Hook, Hassie L Hampton, Mrs L H Hammond, Mrs Talula Hamby, Hanna Hamilton, Lusie Hemhill, Eula Hubbard, Mary Ann Head, Margeret Huston, Jane Heard, Fannie Hill, Mrs G Hewell.
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K—Gussie Knox, Chairy King, Alice Kennedy, Mrs J Keller.
L—Rose Lankford, Maria Lanier, Percy Lee, Nancy L Leach, Mrs E C Logan, Nancy Lumpkin, Annie Lynch.
M—Julia Morris, Mrs McCrass, Louisa Mangham, Rosa Marbley, Laura Maddox, Chas Martin, Jane Mason, Katie J Maddox, Peggie Mason, Mary Madden, Lucy Marbin, Mrs L C Miller, Annie Lue Mills, Mrs C M Millican, Mrs S E Miller, Mrs Percy Michael, Addy Moor, C C McDowell, Mrs Pitt McGee.
N—Miss Lula Nelson, Tom Newnan.
O—Mrs Mamie Oliver, Mrs M J O'Connor, Mary Ozburn.
P—Sarah N Parris, J W Perkins, Nobia Penny, Florida Pritchett, C W Price, Nancy Plummer.
Q—Silene Quinn
R—Caroline Randolph, Mrs M A Rayson, Martha Richardson, Callie Robinson, Nancy Ross, A M Race, Irene Russell.
S—Rachel Samuels, Fannie Stanton, Armand Steward, Emma Shelnut, Mrs Eldrene Simkin, Mrs Nettie Sutten, Mrs Stephen D Smith.
T—Sallie Tallar, Fannie Thrasher, Millie Thomas, Fannie Tyler.
V—Mary Vinson.
W—Miss Walling, Fannie Warren, Maggie Watson, Rose C Webster, Epsy Weatherbe, Mary H Wright, Mrs S E Wilson, Lou Wallace, Pauline Wines, Katie Wooten, Louisa Woolfork, Dinah Williams, Henrietta Williams.
Z—Mrs W Zoland.

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B—R W Ballard, B O Ballard, Ernest Bade, Ed Baldwin, Ed Baker & Co, Chas E Blake, J P Bailey, N L Barnes, Jas Barrett, John Baker, T B Bradley, John L Blom, J L Bevan, Arthur Beard, John Bell, E L Bigham, J D Biddle, Rev R Baooks, G S Burress, J P Blodgett, Boyd Brothers, W F Bridwell, B R Boyd, J E Boyd, A G Borea, J W Buchanan, Joshua Butler, W T Bowden, Brumold & Co, R E Buck, B J Burgess, E M Buck, W B Butt, Nancy Bryant, G A Bryson, J N Brown, James Munroe Brown, Sam Brown, D C Brown, R R Brown, G M Bluin.
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I—J H Ivie.
J—D F Jack, F P James, Paris Jenkins, Ned Johnson, R G Johnson, W W Johnson, J W Johnston, Isaiah Johnson, N F Jordan, Charley Joyce, C J Johnson, W H Jones, R W Jones, R P Jones.
K—Leonard Kater, James Kitchens, J R Kenny, Daniel Kealy, Ehause Kolumbia, N J Kimball, John Kedneau.
L—J L Land, Charles Lavege, C R Lanvege, Jack Larkin, Jean F Lewis (2), Alex Lee, J Lowenstein, Harry Lunnell, F E Lockwood, Rev Laster, D L Lyon, T G Lyon, John B Lynch.
M—H C Martin, J Magnus, Mayer & Glauber, Abraham Meddox, Levi Mackey, M D Maxwell, Jas Malony, C F Martin, Thos Martin, Mr Magath, H H Menter, S C Merchant, Sim Meredith, L L Middlebrooks, J S Miller, John L Miller, Ben Miller, Simon Mitchell, A S Mautry, Orville Moreland, Solomon Morris, Rev W Moore, Hutzler Morgan, J C Mosely, H Moss, T N Murry, Wm E Monroe, M Milberin & Co, Geo Miller, Reuben McDonald, W P McCarty, Jesse McLendon, W B McDaniel, W P McDaniel, Robt McWalters, Donald McPhee, J H McCarlin, C W McPherson, J D Martin (4)
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O—Jeff Oakes.
P—Jas Porter, Jessie R Pratt, Geo B Parker, S A Parkins, James A Parsons, Felice Prefigte, John A Perkerson, G J Peacock, W T Pendleton, R G Pryor, N Pinkham.
Q—C M Quillian, W E Quarles.
R—M Ragan, J F Rany, W F Rayborn, Walter Reynolds, Henry Robertson, C A Ridout, H Rharmon, F Rhodes, N M Robson, C C Robinson, Dack Row, I Rosenstock, W E Robertson, Bob Rodgles, Jas Roberson, D A Repell, Annis Rhyne, Georgia Rushing.
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T—Wallis Taylor, J Trimmer, John Trice, W H Thompson, Thompson Sons, Geo W Thomas, Chas E Thorn, Segin Turner, E T Tupway.
V—E F Van Zant (2).
W—F W Watterson, John H Warden, Judge Warren, Rev P Watt, James F Walls, J D Wade, J H Walker, Chas Weaver, Jas J Welch, S T Wells, L A Winner, Mr Wells, C J Wellbourne, Jas Welsh, M A Wilkerson, David White, Frank Witley, Lewis Wilson, Walter S White, Tommie White, A W Witt, W B Wilson, S W Wilkes (2), Wm Woodall, J N Williams, H V Wilkinson, Mrs White, Walter G Withers, Richard Williams.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

Atlanta Manufacturing Company,
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Domestic Mac.
Railroad Agent Great Southern Dispatch.
Atlanta Wire Company.
Secretary Cotton Association.
Pastor Protestant Methodist Church.
Atlanta Paper Company.

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C A Krug.

W. T. B. WILSON, Postmaster.
A. P. WOODWARD, Ass't Postmaster.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"THE CENTURY *is beyond question the first among magazines in the English language. The people of the South owe it especial thanks, not only for the fairness of its spirit toward this section, but because it opened its pages to many of our best writers and made them known to the world."—Appeal, Memphis, Tenn.*

THE CENTURY.
Recent Issues—The War Series. January Number Ready,

NEW readers of THE CENTURY desiring to secure the first of the series of Illustrated War Papers, written by Federal and Confederate generals, should begin with the November number (third edition, 160th thousand), containing

THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN,
By Gen. G. T. Beauregard,

and the first of the entertaining sketches "Recollections of a Private." In December appears the graphic story of "Unconditional Surrender" at

FORT DONELSON,
By Gen. Lew Wallace.

The January number, now ready, contains "Recollections of Foote and the Gunboats," by Captain James B. Eads, and an account, with many illustrations, of the naval battles at Belmont, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Fort Pillow, Memphis, and

ISLAND NO. 10,
By Rear-Admiral Henry Walke.

The next issue of THE CENTURY, February will contain a fully illustrated paper, with many personal reminiscences, describing

THE BATTLE OF SHILOH,
By Gen. U. S. Grant,

with the story of the Confederate side by Col. Johnston, son of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, the Confederate leader, killed in that engagement. In the March number will appear a paper on

THE MONITOR AND MERRIMAC,
By Col. John Taylor Wood,

senior surviving officer of the "Merrimac," with an eye-witness's account of the engagement, by the Confederate general, R. E. Colston. Other important papers will follow.

Besides the War Articles, the above numbers already issued contain the usual attractive features of THE CENTURY, including first chapters of the new novel by W. D. Howells—the story of an American business man; short stories by Mark Twain, and others; illustrated papers, essays, poems, etc.

Begin with November. Subscription price $4.00 a year; single numbers, 35 cents. All dealers take subscriptions and supply numbers, or remittance may be made direct to the publishers.
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The BEST and the CHEAPEST in the City.
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South Broad Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

SHERIFF SALES FOR JANUARY 1885.—Will be sold before the court house door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in January, 1885, within the legal hours of sale the following property to-wit:

That parcel of land and city lot in the city of Atlanta and in land lot fifty two, in the 14th district of now Fulton county, known in the subdivision of said land lot as part of city lot No. one hundred and ninety-five, and bounded as follows: on the north by East Hunter street, sixty-eight feet and six inches; on the west by city lot No. one hundred and ninety-four, one hundred and fifty feet; on the south by part of city lot one hundred and ninety-five, fifty-four feet; on the east by part of city lot No. one hundred and ninety-five, one hundred and twenty-eight feet, and known on the numbering of the streets of said city as No. 181 East Hunter street. Levied on as the property of the defendant, George W. Terry, to which deed of conveyance was made on the 21st day of October, 1882, by Wilson & Bro., to said George W. Terry, and which deed has been filed and recorded in clerk's office of the superior court of Fulton county of this date, to secure this debt as by statute authorized, and to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from Fulton superior court in favor of John J. Flowers vs. John Mabin, George W. Terry and Stephen Terry.

Also at the same time and place, all that tract or parcel of land, situated lying and being in the city of Atlanta, commencing at the southwest corner of Forsyth and Walton streets, and extending along Forsyth street twenty-four feet, thence back northwestwardly one hundred and one feet, thence along Hayden line twenty-four feet to Walton street one hundred and one feet to the beginning point, being part of lot No. 3, as per platt and in land lot No. 78, in Fulton county, Georgia. Levied on as the property of Carrie S. Farrow, to satisfy a fi fa issued from Fulton superior court in favor of Wm. G. Spencer, vs. Carrie S. Farrow.

Also at the same time and place, a certain tract or parcel of land, situated in the 14th district of originally Henry now Fulton county, being part of land lot No. 19, containing 28½ acres more or less, and bounded as follows: beginning at the northeast corner of said lot of land and running south along said line until it strikes the Turnpike road then along the west side of the Turnpike road to the point where the fence of Sparks and Sparks connects with the said Turnpike road, thence along said fence in a westwardly direction to the Air Line railroad, thence along said railroad in a northeasterly direction a short distance to the place where the line between lots No 6 and No 5 of the survey of a subdivision of said lot heretofore made crosses said railroad, thence east along said line to the southeast corner of said lot No. 5; thence north to the northeast corner of said lot No. 5; thence east to a corner near a large flint rock east side of the bridge, and thence north along between lots Nos. 9 and 10, crossing the railroad to the northeast corner of lot No. 9; thence east across the railroad along the original land line just across the branch, to the beginning point. Levied on as the property of W. C. Sparks to satisfy two fi fas issued from Fulton superior court; one in favor of W. L. Witherspoon vs W. C. Sparks, and one in favor of the Citizens' Bank of Georgia vs J. W. Sparks & Son, makers, and J. W. Sparks & Co., endorsers.

Also at the same time and place, a city lot in the city of Atlanta, and improvements thereon, situated and fronting one hundred feet on Capital avenue, recently McDonough street, and running back in rear two hundred feet. The same being located on west side of said Capital avenue. Levied on as the property of Mrs. P. Y. Hudson to satisfy a fi. fa issued from Fulton superior court, in favor of Atlanta national bank vs. W. H. Weems and P. Y. Hudson.

Also at the same time and place, a city lot fronting fifty (50) feet on the west side of Martin street, and running back same width two hundred feet; said property known as a part of land No. 53, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., and as No. 89 Martin street, between Clarke and Rawson streets. Levied on as the property of Homer Reed to satisfy a fi fa issued from the J. C. 1231 district G. M. of Fulton county, in favor of W. M. Scott vs. Homer Reed.

Also at the same time and place, the south half of land lot No. 117, of the 17th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing one hundred one and one-fourth acres, more or less. Levied on as the property of C L Walker to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from Fulton superior court in favor of J. D. Perkins vs. C. L. Walker.

Also at the same time and place, one weaving machine for woven wire matresses. Levied on as the property of A. D. Rigden and B. C. Frye to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from Fulton superior court in favor of E. H. Bowden vs. A. D. Rigden and B. C. Frye. A. M. PERKERSON, Sheriff.

FOR RENT—Furnished Rooms.

TWO PLEASANT ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, 16 Capitol place. mon paper

WANTED—Boarders.

PARTIES WISHING GOOD BOARD WILL DO well to consult this column. tf

GOOD BOARDING HOUSE KEEPERS CAN keep their houses full by advertising in our ten cent column. tf

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE IN TOWN OF SIX thousand inhabitants. Well established and doing good business. Apply to Lamar Rankin, Lamar, Atlanta. mon wed fri sun mon

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE—HAVING BEEN offered an interest in business more conducive to my health, I have decided to offer my stock of groceries provisions, fixtures, etc., for sale. This is a fine opportunity for any one wishing to go into the grocery business. A chance like it may never again be offered in Macon, having the advantage of an established business of eight years, large sales and a fine location, being on the corner of the avenue, one of the principal thoroughfares in the city. Wishing to give an answer soon in regard to accepting other business, it is my desire to sell at once. Information in regard to business, sales, etc., cheerfully given. Any one wishing to correspond can do so by addressing me at Macon, Ga., corner First street and Cotton avenue. G. B. Dettre.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

A DEVON COW, RECORD SIX AND A HALF gallons milk a day. Bull calf, son of above and L. J. and A. W. Hills Leonidas. The noted Jersey. Apply at 53 S Pryor st.

FOR SALE—A 7⅓ OCTAVE PIANO; BEEN IN parlor only three months; good as new. Cheap for cash, or will exchange for city lot or lumber. Apply to 303 Whitehall street. fri su tu

FOR SALE—TWO SECOND-HAND FULL CAROM billiard tables. Inquire at Markham house. tf

FOR SALE OR RENT TWO 6 FOOT SILVER Mounted Show Cases. Apply to W. H. Turner, Tax Receiver's office, Court-house. mon thu sun

PERSONAL.

ZACK TAYLOR IS HERE AT 24 W. ALABAMA street, and keeps as of old a first-class stable. Carriages, buggies and horses for hire and for sale, and plenty of room for boarding horses. 3m

LADIES COLUMN.

DRESS MAKING—MRS. C. H. ROBINSON NEE Miss Lizzie Richardson, formerly with Mrs. A. R. Nace, has commenced fashionable dress-making, and would be pleased to have a call from her old patrons. The entire satisfaction in perfect fitting heretofore given by Miss Richardson, and artistic make of latest styles can be guaranteed, as she has no one employed but the most experienced hands. No. 64 Capitol avenue. Telephone No. 523. 6t

Money to Loan.

TO LOAN ON SHORT TIME PAPER AND COLlaterels buy Central Bank Block stock. Negotiate loans for others. I want $3,000 for three years for a customer on A 1 city property. Chas. C. Nelson, 16½ Whitehall. su tu fr tf

HELP WANTED—Male.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LOCKSMITH. ADdress Henry Krentner, P. O. Box 293, Montgomery, Ala

WANTED—SEVERAL SALESMEN FOR CITY and country. Wheeler & Wilson M'f'g Co., 71 Whitehall st. sat sun mon

GOOD BOOK CANVASSERS AT 53 S PRYOR st. second floor 11 to 1 o'clock.

HELP WANTED—Females.

WANTED—PERSONS TO DO WRITING AT their homes. Good pay. Send 10 cents for paper, etc., to J. H. Nicholson, 93 Clinton Place, New York. sun mon

SITUATIONS WANTED—Males.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMAN WISHES engagement, established trade grain and flour territory Georgia and Florida. Address Grain, this office. w,fr su

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

FOR RENT—SIX ROOM COTTAGE, STORE room inclusive, large lot, good water, stable on Whitehall street. Apply to M. Haralson, 38 South Broad. tf

FOR RENT—Rooms.

FOR RENT—TWO CONNECTING FRONT rooms. Apply 110 corner Mitchell and Mangum streets, or to Thomas Scrutchins, No. 86 Whitehall st. 4t

FOR RENT—EIGHT NICE, LARGE ROOMS, over 71 Whitehall street, suitable for a boarding house or residence, Apply 71 Whitehall st. sat sun mon

Third Announcement.

We have already consumed a very large amount of space in to-day's Constitution. We want to say just a few words more. We have put ourselves on record with regard to Diamonds. We have given a very few prices on seasonable

HOLIDAY OFFERINGS,

and now just a little more and we are through. If this catches your eye first, turn the paper over until you find what we have to say elsewhere.

Quite naturally, we take great pride in our elegant Store, which so many have done us the honor to say is the handsomest in the South.

We think no one could offer complaint at

The Variety of Our Stock,

Composed as it is of such a rich collection of everything

BEAUTIFUL, ARTISTIC AND USEFUL

We try to keep such goods as are in harmony with our elegant interior, and you will not leave us dissatisfied with anything if once you enter our doors. These are fair inducements to get you to come. People here in Atlanta and outside of the city can understand from our methods and propositions that we will endeavor to please them. Certainly you can; come and try to get pleased.

If you CAN BE satisfied, we offer such an array of

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And hundreds of other things, that ought to make you buy.

Remember, we ENGRAVE everything we sell, FREE OF CHARGE. We have one of the finest engravers in America.

Wait for your turn in the crowd.

We will attend to your wants as quickly as possible.

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FOR 1885.

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The Constitution will enter the new year in the full tide of prosperity, and better equipped than ever for advancing its place among the progressive journals of the country.

It is the aim of its publishers to make The Constitution a necessity to every intelligent man within its territory. It is a newspaper above everything, and will maintain at any labor and cost its well-earned reputation for carrying the earliest news, in the best shape, to its army of readers. It is staunchly and steadfastly democratic, fighting always the battles of democracy and rejoicing in its victories. As the leading southern newspaper, its first allegiance is to the south—but readers everywhere may rely on finding it devoted to the interests of the whole country and to the wiping out of all sectional prejudice, or misunderstanding.

The Constitution is printed every day in the year. It employs as staff-writers, or correspondents, the best talent available. Its system of news-gathering, tested by competition in many emergencies, is confessed to be unsurpassed by that of any journal in the country, and equaled by none within its territory. For the coming eventful year it will be better, stronger and brighter than ever, and will be an alert, intelligent and faithful companion for all men of all parties and all sections.

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For one year, every day in the year, $10. For six months, every day, $5. For three months, every day, $2.50. For one month, every day, $1. For sale on all railroads, and at news-stands in principal cities at 5 cents a copy.

THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION

One Dollar a Year in Clubs of Five.

The Weekly Constitution is the cheapest paper in America. It consists of 12 pages, and is sold, in clubs of five subscribers, at $1 a year. During the present year its circulation has jumped from 8,000 to 23,000, and is increasing rapidly.

The Weekly is carefully edited; every department is made up with care, and special writers employed for the treatment of special topics. Among these writers are "Bill Arp," "Uncle Remus" and 'Betsy Hamilton." These writers, on rural life in the south, are without equals.

The Weekly Constitution is a family paper in the best sense of the word. It is so made up as to interest every member of the family, and to insure its welcome at every fireside in the country.

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For one year, $1.25. In clubs of five or more, $1 each. In clubs of ten, $1 each, with an extra copy to the person getting up the club. Send for agent's outfit and specimen copies

In one or the other of its editions The Constitution is indispensable to the intelligent people of the south. The swift development of American industry, the change of national administration, the rapid adjustment of various political and social problems, will make the next year one of peculiar interest. The Constitution will be a faithful mirror of the events of the year.

THE CONSTITUTION.

ATLANTA, DECEMBER 22, 1884.

Indications for the south Atlantic states are, partly cloudy weather and local rains, followed by clearing weather, south to west winds and nearly stationary temperature.

In congress the senate and house have locked horns over the naval bill, and a stubborn fight is promised.

The story of the Godwin murder, as told by the principal in the crime, is fully equal to any of the marvelous situations depicted by sensational novelists.

It was so disagreeable in Atlanta yesterday that even the street car mule hesitated about going outdoors; and what an Atlanta street car mule won't do, is hard indeed.

Miss St. Pierre, the rich woman of Tennessee, is disposed to claim the wild man for her lost secretary. He disappeared some months ago, and has been hiding out ever since.

Atlanta will wake up this morning minus the legislature. But before the week is out, the small boy with his tin horn will have proven himself a bigger man than even old Ben Duggar.

Director General Burke reports a superabundance of good feeling as one of the features of the opening week of the exposition. The exhibits from the different countries are being rapidly placed in position so that the new year may find the show in full running order.

Elsewhere will be found a letter written by the late A. H. Stephens to Hon. Herschel V. Johnson in 1864. It derives interest chiefly from the fact that it is an elucidation of the letter published some days ago by General Sherman, with a view of showing that Mr. Jefferson Davis had despotic designs.

The Constitution's special Washington correspondent finds the cause of Riddleberger's opposition to McCulloch to be chagrin. When the state debt question of Virginia was under agitation Riddleberger found McCulloch in his way, and has never forgotten it.

The Marquis de Leuville, a Frenchman with nothing to do except to pay court to Frank Leslie's rich widow, is in a towering passion because his blue blood has been questioned. The best thing the alleged marquis can do is to supply himself with a hoe and go west.

The supreme court of Georgia, notwithstanding the dry reports which appear therefrom in The Constitution every week, is not without its fund of anecdote and incident. A few of these notes appear elsewhere, which tend to give a pleasant relief to the dusty technicalities of the code.

Owing to a disposition on the part of the senate to force the house into obnoxious legislation, the old gentlemen have concluded to refuse to adjourn. The house has made arrangements by which that body will adjourn every third day until the holidays are over. Meantime the senators sit gloomily in one corner, and begrudge the representatives their enjoyment.

HON. BENJ. F. ABBOTT.

This gentleman deserves the thanks of the people of Georgia, and especially of Fulton county, for his tireless and devoted work in behalf of the capitol bill.

The other members from this county did their full duty, but Mr. Abbott, from his position on the finance committee, had special charge of the bill. The original act says that the money for the capitol must be taken "out of any surplus" in the treasury. This unfortunate phrase has followed the bill all the time, and shadowed it from first to last. Every time the bill was discussed this phrase was used to its disadvantage, and the fact that there was no surplus in the treasury, in the strict sense of the word, put the bill in danger.

Nothing but the unremitting energy and attention of Mr. Abbott, his watchfulness by day and night, prevented the appropriation from failing. Governor McDaniel himself testifies to the ability and zeal of Mr. Abbott and the effective work he has done in behalf of the bill, which opinion, with our own, we are glad to put on record.

POISONED CANDY IN NEW YORK.

Dr. Cyrus Edson of New York has just treated that city to a sensation. Turning the attention of the board of health to the candy manufacturers in that city, he has had their wares investigated. It is discovered that certainly twenty-three of sixty-four leading candy makers use positive poisons in coloring, flavoring or adulterating their candy. While these poisons were not present in such quantities as to make moderate use of the candy directly fatal, they would certainly impair the health of those who ate them and bring about disorders that might very well result fatally.

The board of health instantly condemned all of the poisoned candy it could find. More than six tons of it was dumped into the garbage barge. Some small dealers lost their entire stock, and almost every retail dealer yet visited loses a large part of his stock. The poisoned candy being cheap, was in demand by dealers who were looking for bargains. It is interesting to think how many tons of this infamous stuff has been sent to out-of-town dealers, and being out of the reach of the board of health, will be dealt out to confiding buyers and fed to eager children.

This brings us back to a point to which The Constitution is always willing to return. To be safe, we must eat our own candy. We must patronize our home candy factories, where we may be sure of getting pure candy at least. There are several candy factories in Georgia, run by reputable men, who have not yet learned the tricks of the trade. We may be sure that the product they turn out is pure. If we do not feel sure of this we ought to buy no candy at all. We have no doubt that large quantities of poisoned candy is in the city and in the state now, and offered for sale. Innocently by the grocers who handle it, but none the less injurious to the children who eat it. Pure candy is plainest, and it is wholesome. Poisoned candy is more than unwholesome. In the light of the discoveries which are now filling the New York papers with sensation, and the New York people with disgust, we have no safe course in buying candy for our children except to buy that which is manufactured here, and which we know to be pure. In doing this, we not only avoid an ugly danger, but we build up our home industries, and give work to our own laboring people. This is a thing we ought to be glad to do, regardless of the danger that threatens the opposite course.

THE MARCH TO KHARTOUM.

General Wolseley has heretofore had the easiest jobs and the largest rewards that ever fell to a British officer. His Manitoba and African and Egyptian campaigns were holiday excursions alongside of General Roberts' march to Candahar, and yet he was given a pension and a peerage, while the hero of the Afghan country went almost unrewarded. But the court favorite has now got on his hands a tough job—the toughest, he frankly acknowledges, he ever had. He is trying to reach Khartoum with an army strong enough to cope with all the Arabs that the Mahdi can muster. Instead of marching about 250 miles across the desert that lies between Suakim and Berber, he has decided to travel along or near the Nile, involving a march of about 1,400 miles, unless, indeed, he succeeds in passing his boats through the numerous rapids below Berber. Above Berber the navigation is not difficult at high Nile.

The task that General Wolseley has undertaken will draw largely upon his energy, resources and experience, and if he succeeds his enemies will be compelled to admit that he deserves all the honors his country has conferred on him. He has, in fact, had no experience that will be of great benefit to him in his present campaign. He will have to travel prepared, not for south African negroes or cowardly Egyptians, but for large bodies of Bedouins, who have never been slaves, never will be, and who are as brave and daring as any people on the earth. Armed with spears alone, they broke near Suakim the squares of as gallant a regiment as there is in the British army, and very nearly threw General Wallace's army into a panic. If they decide to fight, the contest will be stubborn, but General Wolseley's trained force will undoubtedly be able to overcome a mob, brave though it be to rashness. The necessity of preparation for battle at any moment, is the chief trouble in that direction.

Dangerous and sudden as the attacks of the Arabs of the desert are, it is the desert itself that presents the chief obstacles to a march to the Soudan capital. It is nature under the equator, amid burning sands, that he has to contend with. The task is one of far greater difficulties than the march to Candahar, or the crossing of the Alps by Napoleon. The favorite general is on trial in the transportation business. He has had no fighting to do, and he may have none to do; but whether he has or not, he must transport over hundreds of miles of sand and difficult navigation an army ready to fight on very short notice. No Englishman will begrudge him his honors if he masters the transportation problem in upper Egypt in time to save General Gordon from slaughter, and Khartoum from the Mahdi. He is moving more rapidly than was at first expected, and although he has still a long road to pass over, yet it is believed he has acquired on the spot a practical knowledge of the difficulties in the way, and that before April he will be able to join the eccentric Gordon under the walls of Khartoum. But what then? If the Mahdi is really a commander of genius, it may become necessary to send some one to rescue the rescuer, and to hold the river from Cairo to the trade center of the swarming Soudanese. The problem from first to last is one of difficulties and dimensions.

It is thought that Brother Blaine is making arrangements to reconstruct the solid south.

The legislature is coming back to us in July so as to strike the hotels and boarding houses when they have canned peaches and milk

The house should pass a sort of Christmas resolution turning the senate out to graze. The senate with its republican majority composed of Mahone and G. Fiddleburger Hoar, is a fraud.

Our esteemed legislature has had no tussle with the dog law. However, that is a summer topic.

Many men long past middle age came out of the confederate army without a penny, and went cheerfully to work to restore their broken fortunes Scores of such men may be seen in any southern city to-day, hale, hearty old fellows who have pluckily overcome their misfortunes, and who now stand shoulder to shoulder with the younger generation, actively engaged in developing the material interests of their section. Unfortunately, however, another class of good men with weaker wills came out of the war completely undone. Such a men was Major Benjamin P. Lloyd, whose death in a Louisville hospital was recorded a day or two ago. The war found Lloyd one of the wealthiest and most aristocratic merchants of Nashville. He went into the confederate service and became chief of staff under General Brown. He distinguished himself by his bravery and patriotism, but the exposures and privations of the campaign drove him to the use of whisky, and the habit of drinking soon became fixed. After the surrender he found his business had dwindled to almost nothing and his private property had suffered fearfully. He endeavored to re-establish himself, but drink kept him down. Becoming a confirmed drunkard he sold off his property little by little in order to gratify his destructive appetite. Finally, partially paralyzed, and with a broken leg, he ended his days in a hospital. The case is a sad one and carries its moral with it. The unfortunate man went to his grave under the impression that the war had ruined him, when in fact his appetite for whisky was at the bottom of it all.

As we have remarked before, the climate of Atlanta is various. Yesterday there were symptoms of a July thunderstorm, though the ground was covered with sleet.

It is probable that Santa Claus will not be able to appear in a claw-hammer coat this season.

Editor Halstead appears to have the merchants and business men of Cincinati right where he wants them. They don't dare to grunt when he advertises them to the world as a parcel of "white niggers." This shows that Halstead is one of the most powerful editors of our time.

Almost before we know it there will be a landed aristocracy in this country, and it will not be composed of Americans. Few realize the extent to which the public lands of the west and southwest have been seized by English capitalists, many of them men of rank. It is a favorite hobby with English noblemen to own enormous tracts of land in America, Scores of English lords and baronets have invested largely here, and hundreds are engaged in the cattle business under corporate organizations controlling millions of acres. Sometimes the land is purchased, in some cases it is leased, and in others it is stolen outright. In Texas alone over seven million acres are owned by Englishmen, and about as much land is controled by them in New Mexico and Colorado, while in Kansas not less than a million acres are held by British syndicates. Dakota and Montana also have large tracts of land under the same foreign control, and Florida and Mississippi have parted with large slices of their territory to alien landlords. So much dissatisfaction has been caused by the extensive operations of foreign capitalists that the house committee on public lands has prepared a bill making necessary on the part of all foreign land holders a renunciation of allegiance to any crown and a declaration of the purpose to become citizens of the United States.

The house of representatives is engaged in fuss with the rusty, musty and fussy old senate. The senate, it may be stated, never loses an opportunity to make itself ridiculous.

We observe that our genial young friend, Tomlinson F. Johnson, has so far succeeded in captivating President Arthur that he has been renominated to the position of collector of customs at Savannah. As Tomlinson is also proprietor of the Savannah theater, it seems to us that he could do no less than set up the matinee tickets.

An applicant for pardon assures President Arthur that he was "born wrong," and for that reason he craves executive clemency. The plea will doubtless strike the president with some force, but it will not do to pardon the petitioner. With such a precedent established, every criminal will claim that he was "born wrong."

Is it a crime in this country for a pretty woman to kill a man? Theoretically it is, but practically it is not. Take the case of Mrs. Ransier, of Syracuse, N. Y. She was a married woman with children. In a moment of excitement she shot and killed a man named Sutter. The woman's story was that she was endeavoring to break off her intimacy with Sutter, and that she had begged him with tears in her eyes to let her alone. He followed her one night and taunted her. Stung to madness she turned and killed him. When this story was told to a tender-hearted jury, and the lawyer for the defense grew eloquent over it, there was but one thing to be expected. The jury brought in a verdict of acquittal. Had the matter rested there it would perhaps have been well enough. But the town gave the fair murderess an ovation. Five hundred men and women congratulated her, the men shaking her hand and cheering, and wealthy ladies who never saw her before hugging and kissing her. After such a scene, how can we condemn the Parisians for going wild over Madame Hugues when she killed Morin? It will not do for the pot to call the kettle black.

A correspondent wants to know why expositions open before they are ready to open. Our correspondent might as well ask us why the wise men of Gotham went to sea in a bowl.

An Indiana republican has committed suicide because of the election of a democratic president. We commend his example to the Blainiacs.

The New York World tells the story of a little boy named George Jones, who fastened a string to his mother's wringing machine, which string was also attached to the trigger of a loaded gun in such a manner that a movement of the wringer handle would have blown out his mother's brains. For some reason the old lady failed to go to work as soon as expected, and when the youngster came home and found his mother all right, he exclaimed: "What! are you alive yet?" This boy doubtless has a brilliant career of crime before him. In a few years from now he will be monkeying with dynamite machines, and rejoicing in wholesale slaughter and destruction.

The Pennsylvania monopolists will be sorry to learn that a bed of coal has been discovered in Tennessee and north Alabama that makes coke equal to the Connellsville variety. If they have any weeping to do over this matter, now is their time to begin.

Democrats, recollect that the registration books close on the 27th, and also recollect that you cannot vote for county officers unless you do register.

Louis Kossuth did not die when the cable announced his demise, but when the good old man sees some of the slushy obituaries that have been written about him and gets hold of the atrocious portraits of himself now going the rounds of the papers, he will kick the bucket in a hurry.

The ovations Mr. Randall will receive on his proposed southern trip, will demonstrate the extent of Editor Watterson's influence.

A quiet temperance movement in Great Britain is accomplishing much good. It takes the shape of giving the preference to teetotalers in filling positions of trust. Already there are 10,000 men in the railway service, and 12,000 in the navy who do not touch a drop of liquor. In this country a similar movement is making headway. People are disposed to believe that a man with a half a pint of whisky in him cannot be a safe engineer conductor, pilot or captain. In fact he is not the man to be trusted with any important work.

When a man buys whisky he gets less for his money than could be realized in any other investment. "I suppose few drinkers of whisky," said a wholesale dealer in the fluid, "realize how little of original value they get for their money. The cost to the distiller of making the best possible whisky is only about forty cents a gallon. Now, a gill is a fair quantity for a drink, the charge for which at the most stylish bars is twenty cents. That is to say, a thing costing the producer a sixth of a cent in Kentucky, is retailed at nearly forty times as much. Of course the government tax takes some of the enormous profit, and the wastes of storage another portion. The gains of the bandlers remain astounding. I know of no more solid temperance argument than the ridiculously high prices charged for liquors by the glass."

Some of the Pennsylvania furnaces are looking at southern pig iron as if it threatens to become hog iron.

To day is the one hundred and ninety-sixth anniversary of James Oglethorpe's birth. To this noble benefactor's memory Georgia owes a lasting debt of gratitude.

President Cariton and Speaker Little.

Both houses of the legislature are to be congratulated on their admirable presiding officers. Business has been dispatched, order has been preserved and the dignity of the houses maintained. A good presiding officer is half the fight; and Messrs. Carlton and Little have been all that could be asked for. The Constitution lifts its hat to these admirable officers!

POLITICAL NOTES.

With magic touch Arthur opens the exposition, but not the senatorial oyster.

The first tussel between Cleveland and the machine will be looked for with interest.

Teh newly-elected mayors of Lynn, Chelsea and Cambridge, Mass., are under thirty years of age.

Just sixteen years ago the interest on the national debt was $143,000,000 a year. It is now $58,000,000.

The prohibitionists of Illinois will hold a state convention on December 29th and 30th. Ex-Governor St. John will be present.

It is quite safe to assume that until Wood Pulp Miller wholly loses his grip Mr. Arthur will await it vain that unanimous summons to the New York senatorship.

M. Wilson, son-in-law of President Grevy, of France, has politically "flopped," being now a radical. His reason was not a change of belief, but to keep a seat in the chamber.

"The Rise of Silas Lapham" is the name of the newest novel. But, in view of the developments of the New York senatorial canvass, it isn't nearly as tragic, or comic, as the fall of Elbridge G. Lapham.

The first governor of Alaska, Mr. Kinhead, reports that the production of the precious metals in that territory is likely to become important within the next ten years. Mr. Seward's $7,500,000 purchase seems to be a profitable one.

Senator Ransom, Governor Jarvis and Judge A. S. Merrimon are respectively urged by their North Carolina friends for places in Mr. Cleveland's cabinet. Governor-elect Scales is said to have aspirations for the United States senate.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Sarah Howlett, of Aurelia, Va., has just cut her third set of teeth.

Professor Schubeler, the botanist, argues that the sun of the south gives sweetness to the fruits of the tropics, while the light of the long days of the north gives the aroma.

Colonel Ingersoll has been diverted from his consideration of "The Mistakes of Moses" to that of the mistake of a Mr. Kochtitzky, a Missouri man, who is under the impression that he read the substance of the colonel's lecture in an old book before it ever appeared on the lyceum platform.

Touching extract from a sensational novel: 'Casting herself between her brother and his intended victim, the fair Inez exclaimed in a voice that vibrated with agony: 'Rodolpho, do not kill him, for if you did he would surely die.' "

It is said that Professor Gosse, of Cambridge university, England, who is lecturing in this country, has never attended school or college, but was educated at home, under the careful supervision of his mother, a lady of rare culture and force of character.

Bulez, editor of the Revue des Deux Mondez once said: "There are only two men left in the world who write good French, and they are Germans—Albert Wolff and Hillebrand." Hillebrand recently died at Florence.

Mayor Martin, of Boston, was elected 1 year ago as the candidate of the reformers by 27,491 votes. This year Hugh O'Brien has been elected to the same position as a straight Democrat by exactly the same number of votes.

Last Tuesday was an eventful day in the life of a Leavenworth, Kan., man who had previously borne a good reputation. At 3 in the morning he was recognized as an ex-convict. Just after dinner he slipped and fell into a tank of boiling water. At 3 o'clock, when he was hovering between life and death from his terrible scalds, a sheriff arrived with a warrant for his arrest as a highwey robber. He died at sundown.

IN GENERAL.

The total subscrptions to the Bartholdi pedestal fund thus far are $161,489.

Iron mills and cotton mills may close, but it is observed that the gin mills keep on running at full time.

In the fight between Redfield and Old Ashton as to which was the county seat of Spink county, Dakota, Judge Smith has decided in favor of the latter place.

The beginning of the Christian era is not so very remote after all. Theodore Parker once said that eighteen old men touching each other's hands carried us back to Christ.

The headline "Chocolate Drops," for an account of a negro hanging has been nearly, but not quite, paralleled by a Kansas City paper in "Roped to Rest," to head an account of a recent lynching.

An immense amount of building and other city improvements are under way at Victoria, British Columbia. It is estimated that $1,000,000 will be spent in private residences and stores next year. The town is full to overflowing, and there are no houses or rooms to rent.

Edward Everett Hale would let one set of pupils go to the public schools half the year and engage in industrial pursuits the rest of the time, letting a second set take their places. He thinks that by such a plan all would obtain a beneficial mixture of theory and practice, and that the children of poor parents would be able to continue their culture to a later period in life than is now customary.

The Philadelphia street car lines are about to introduce a new custom—reform, we presume it might be called. The fare in a car in that city is six cents. By the new arrangement, every gentleman is to have a seat, and then he is to be carried for five cents if he consents to take a young woman on his knee. The innovation, it is declared, is looked upon with favor. But then a Philadelphia man would endure almost anything to save a cent.

ECHOES FROM THE PEOPLE.

An Old Question.

Subscriber, Wartrace, Tenn.: Which is the longest verse in the Bible?

We have answered this question several times, but here it is again: Esther, viii., 9.

Next to the Great Eastern.

J. N. H., Marietta, Ga.: What ship ranks next in size to the Great Eastern?

The City of Rome, five hundred and forty-six feet long.

It Was First Told To the Marines.

Ella, Sweetwater, Tenn: Where do you find the line "Though lost to sight to memory dear?"

The authorship of the line is unknown. It is said to have appeared first in 1701, in the Greenwich Magazine for Marines, over the name of Ruthven Jenkyns. The context was as follows:

Sweet heart, good-bye! that fluttering sail
Is spread to waft me far from thee,
And soon before the favoring gale
My ship shall bound upon the sea.
Perchance all des'late and forlorn,
These eyes shall miss thee many a year;
But unforgotten every charm—
Though lost to sight to mem'ry dear.

The Colon.

Subscriber, Macon, Ga.—Is it proper to use a colon after the abbreviation of a man's first name?

No. It is said that the fathers of the republic signed their names Geo: Washington and Thos: Jefferson, but the custom is now followed by nobody except Ben: Perley Poore.

Civil Service.

T. J. R. Greenville, S. C.: How can I find out about the civil service examinations, where they are held, requirements etc ?

Address Hon. Dorman B. Eaton, Washington, D. C.

JUDGE M'CAY HEARD FROM

Wandering Around Baltimore in a Pitiable Condition.

A Baltimore special to the Cincinnati Enquirer has the following tidings of Judge McCay:

Judge H. Kent McCay, of the United States district court of Atlanta, Ga., whose mind has become deranged, arrived in Baltimore Tuesday evening, and was taken to the residence of his brother, Professor Charles McCay, on North Charles street Last night during the terrible snow storm the judge was picked up by the police and taken to the station house. He was found sitting in the bitter cold on the steps of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad building. It has been ascertained the judge evaded his watchers and escaped from home. He sold his valuable gold watch for $1 and bought a bottle of whisky. As the judge is a strictly temperate man, this latter act is very singular. The police turned him over to his brother, and to-night he was taken to Philadelphia, where he will be placed in an asylum. An impression that the judge's trouble was caused by drink is without foundation. His brother says he was always averse to liquor, and would not allow any intoxicating liquor in his house.

A Thirteen-year Courtship Ends in a Suit.

Philadelphia, December 21.—A breach of promise suit for the recovery of $20,000 damages, was instituted to-day against Joseph H. Holloway by Miss Anna E. Walsh, who mourns because a thirteen-year courtship ended in nothing. She avers that Holloway became acquainted with her in September, 1870, promised to marry her in December, 1871, and has frequently since repeated the promise up to November 9, last, when he unceremoniously married another. She declares that she refused the attentions of other men, conducted herself as his betrothed wife, and nursed him through an illness. A writ of capias was issued for his arrest, with bail fixed by Judge Pierce at $1,000.

The Collapse of a State.

From the New York Herald.

The state of Nevada has collapsed. It never was much of a state. It never should have been admitted to the union. The enabling act of March, 1864, was one of the most culpable follies of the republican party. It swindled the other states by giving two senators and a representative in congress to a mining camp among barren mountains. After sixteen years the population of Nevada had grown to but 62,266, of whom 25,653 were foreign born and nearly 10,000 were Chinese and Indians. Since 1880 apparently at least a third of the 53,556 whites have emigrated. A very large majority of the inhabitants are males. The census of 1880 gave the proportion of males to females as much more than two to one. But in the presidential election last month the state cast only 12,797 votes. Its three electoral votes were given to Blaine—one for every 4,266 voters. If they had been given to Cleveland what a howl the Blaine republicans would have raised about the disproportion as compared with Illinois, Ohio or Pennsylvania. What shall be done with a collapsed state? Is not a constitutional amendment desirable to extinguish it? Is it just that the other states should tolerate the monstrous political power Nevada exercises in congress and the electoral college any longer than may be needful to correct it by due process of law? But the extinguishment of any state is a very serious matter. And the continuance of any state in the monstrous condition of Nevada is a very serious matter also.

Millions in It.

From the Chicago Herald.

"Not a word to a living soul now, my dear, but I've struck a scheme that'll make us rich."

"What is it?"

"Coffins and toombstones."

"How's that?"

"New treaty with Spain, you know. American manufactures free of duty in Cuba. Big thing. Millions in coffins and tombstones."

"Why—"

"Sh! Not a word. They have an insurrection in Cuba every week. Coffins'll go like hot cakes."

The Liberty Bell.

From the Philadelphia Record.

Send the liberty bell to New Orleans. It has done its work here, let it do more in Louisiana. If the people of New Orleans have woven sacred associations around the bell they have not seen, much more will they do so round the bell they have seen. Cold, calculating, unimpulsive Pennsylvanians of English and German extraction should remember that the creole is of a more warm blooded and impulsive race, and that this small favor will do more to cement the south to the union than would profuse professions of amity from northern politicians.

One of the Many.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

It is related that it was a touching scene when the costly nicknacks of the Buchanan mansion at Louisville were being disposed of at auction. Doubtless it was, and the unfortunate mistress of that elegant house is to be pitied, but not a whit more than is the widow who has an eight-dollar bureau sold if she be too poor to buy another. Humanity is prone to imagine that luxuries are harder to give up than are necessities. It is the biggest kind of mistakes. The wife the absconding whisky dealer will hardly suffer physical discomfort.

Chicago is Not Alone.

From the Chicago News.

It is a burning shame that in a city comprising the wealth and luxury to be found in Chicago a man finds it necessary to steal or commit some other crime for the purpose of being locked up in the stationhouses or bridewell in order that he may not freeze to death. We hear the sentiment often expressed that poverty is no crime, but with this state of affairs before us we are forced to the conclusion that crime is rapidly becoming close kin to poverty.

Taking Things Literally.

From the Cincinnati Times-Star.

Father, lecturing his son on the benefits of industry and economy—

"My son, see what industry and economy can accomplish. Jay Gould came to New York with only a shirt on his back. Now he is worth millions."

Son—"Millions of shirts! What does he want with them?"

Early Marriages.

From the Chicago News.

At Troy, N. Y., a youth of seventeen has eloped with and married an heiress of fifteen. Several similar cases have been noted recently. Explorations into the fastnesses of eastern Kentucky brought about by the recent cholera scare, discloses the fact that it is the custom there for girls of twelve and thirteen to marry—women of twenty being frequently the mother of large families.

Two Lively Corpses.

From the Philadelphia Times.

Louis Kossuth dies by cable nowadays almost as often as El Mahdi.

MAUD'S YOUNG MAN.

THE MYSTERY OF THE WILD MAN OF TENNESSEE.

The Story of the Missing Secretary of Miss Maud St. Pierre—The Finding of the Wild Man and His Supposed Identity—Miss Maud Expresses the Opinion That He is the Man.

Chattanooga, Tenn., December 21.—[Special.]—Miss Maud St. Pierre is a very rich woman. She is said to be worth some two or three millions, and for a year or two past she has been making liberal investments in East Tennessee and north Alabama, where she has vast interests. Just who Miss St. Pierre is has never been definitely ascertained. She has lived much of her life in Washington, but it is said that she was born in Louisiana of English parents. She is also said to be a granddaughter of Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines. Some six or eight months ago Mr. John A. Neal, Miss St. Pierre's private secretary, disappeared suddenly, near Anderson, Tenn., where he was attending to business for his employer, who was perfecting plans to build a railroad from Anderson to ner coal mines some five miles distance. As the young man was entirely trustworthy and had no funds in his posessiou his disappearance was a mystery. It was believed that he had been kidnapped for the purpose of extorting a large ransom. Miss St. Pierre offered $1,000 reward for the recovery of the young man, and finally believing him to be dead, had the Cumberland river dragged for his body. Nothing was heard concerning the missing secretary for months until a few days ago when some country people captured a supposed wild man on Battle creek, Tennessee, and lodged him in Jasper jail. The sheriff and several other gentlemen found the man a raving maniac, with long, unkempt, matted hair and beard. His clothes were worn and torn to shreds by briars and bushes. But the greatest surprise of all was the fact that this poor man was the long lost private secretary of Miss St. Pierre. The young man is at present unable to say anything calculated to explain his strange disappearance. He will be well taken care of, and if he regains his reason he may have a romantic story to tell. In the meantime, Miss Maud, who is now in New York city has the following to say of all the facts and rumors mentioned above:

"The report concerning Mr. Neal, my secretary, and myself is incorrect in some repects. There is nothing at all mysterious about me. I am simply a business woman. My success in business has been a surprise to many people who think a woman can know nothing about business, and on this account many stories have been started about me. I purchased 22,000 acres of coal and mining land in Anderson, Franklin county, Tennessee, some time ago. I opened the mines and began building a railroad from them to Anderson, a distance of two and a half miles. The Nashville and Chattanooga railroad has agreed to furnish the iron and engines for it, and it will connect with that road. I have also constructed a solid wagon road, three miles long, from the mines. Much of it is built through solid rock.

"I hire and pay all my men personally, and am compelled to be on horseback nearly all day; but I never carry large sums about me, and have never made the slightest claim to any relationship to Myra Clark Gaines.

"I employ fifty men and pay them on the first of every month. Mine are the only mines in the south that produce a good quality of semi-bituminous coal The mines are deep and long, and the miners average ninety bushels a day. There is nothing mysterious about me. I am a native of Louisiana, have been abroad, and am in business to make money. I am going back to my mines to-morrow, and, now that I have told you who I am, I will tell you about my secretary.

"His name is John A. Neal, and he belongs to one of the first families of Alabama He is a cousin of the late William M. Lowe. member of congress from Alabama, and is a gentleman in every respect. He was employed by me as a secretary, and had been with me about a year when he disappeared. He had been sick for a short time. On June 8 he left his house at Anderson about noon and went up to a glen a short distance away. He was missed almost immediately, and a party started in search of him not more than twenty minutes later. The flowers of a buttonhole bouquet which he had worn found scattered over a rock in the glen, but no other trace could be found of him. All hands turned out, and the woods and mountains for miles around were thoroughly searched. Parties were on the lookout for him for weeks. The many caves in the mountains thereabouts were carefully gone through several times. I used every means in my power to find some trace of him. The ponds were dragged, all my men were included in the searchers. I hired detectives and offered large rewards. A reward of $1,000 is still standing, and I would gladly pay it for his recovery. I did this simply because he was in my employ at the time, and because of his widowed mother She, poor lady, is almost frantic at the loss of her son, and nothing can comfort her

"How or why he disappeared I cannot say. I had sent him down to Anderson from Huntsville, fifty miles away, to get the money from the bank, with which to pay the men. It is possible that some ruffians may have known this and may have followed and killed him, but I don't know anything about it. There were five disappearances in six weeks at that time, all of persons living within a radius of fifty miles.

"The rumor that he is found seems to me to be very likely true. A number of rumors of his having been seen have come to me from time to time. One colored woman said she saw a man in ragged clothes run in and out of a deserted church at Bennett's Cove, which is six miles from Anderson. Search parties went there, but no trace of the man could be found. The woman was quite certain it was Mr. Neal, and she knew him quite well. At another time an article in the Scotsboro Herald stated that a man had seen Mr. Neal while hunting in the woods near there. I believe the report that he was found in Sweeten's Cave is correct. The caves are so many and the paths in them are so intricate that a person might easily hide in them for a long time without being discovered. I think he is suffering from a temporary aberration of the mind The story about his having had delirum tremens is entirely false, for he never was under the influence of liquor."

WILKES BOOTH'S DOUBLE.

A Dispatch From Dr. Armstrong's Old Home About the Resemblance.

The Wheeling, Virginia, correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, telegraphs his paper as follows:

The announcement from Atlanta, Ga. that Rev. J. P. Armstrong, rector af St Matthew's Episcopal church of this city from 1874 to 1878, but now rector of St. Philip's Episcopal church, Atlanta, had again been publicly declared to be J. Wilkes Booth, the assassin of Lincoln, has created great excitement here, not a few people being found to-day who declare they always believed there was some great mystery connected with the life of the reverend gentleman, while on the contrary the assertion that he is Booth is pronounced ridiculous by those who are most familiar with Rev. Armstrong's history. Those who have seen Booth say there is no doubt of a remarkable resemblance between the two men, Mr. Armstrong's face, figure, tone of voice, and, above all, his peculiar walk, being identical with the personal characteristics of the assassin, while a pronounced dramatic style and rather stagey delivery give substantial ground to the suspicion that he was once on the boards in tragic parts. It was a frequent comment with those who first listened to his sermons that he was a born "Richard III."

The Spanish Treaty.

From the Philrdelphia Call.

Spain to the United States: "I'll take the turkey and you take the buzzard, or you take the buzzard and I'll take the turkey."

Nancy.

In brown holland apron she stood in the kitchen;
Her sleeves were rolled up and her cheeks all aglow;
Her hair was coiled neatly, and I indiscreetly
Stood watching while Nancy was kneading the dough.

Now, who could be neater or brighter or sweeter,
Or who hum a song so delightfully low
Or who look so slender, so gracefully tender
As Nancy, sweet Nancy, while kneading the dough?

How deftly she pressed it and squeezed and caressed it,
And twisted and turned it, now quick and now slow,
Ah, me, but that madness I've paid for in sadness!
'Twas my heart she was kneading as well as the dough.

At last when she turned for her pan to the dresser,
She saw me and blushed and said shyly: "Please go,
Or my bread'll be spoiling, in spite of my toilin',
If you stand here and watch while I'm kneading the dough."

I begged for permission to stay. She'd not listen;
The sweet little tyrant said: "No, sir! no! no!
Yet when I had vanished on being thus banished,
My heart staid with Nancy while kneading the dough.

I'm dreaming, sweet Nancy, and see you in fancy,
Your heart, love, has softened and pitied my woe;
And we, dear, are rich in a dainty wee kitchen
Where Nancy, my Nancy, stands kneading the dough.

—John A. Fraser in the Century.

THE RAILROAD

A SENSATIONAL CHANGE TO OCCUR.

The Present East Tennessee Syndicate H... ed to Raise Certain Moneys, Failing i... Vanderbilt and Gould May A... on the Scene—Etc., Etc.

New York, December 21.—[Speci... ported here in high railroad circl... the present East Tennessee and ... railroad syndicate do not consum... tain arrangements for money with ... pay the January interest on their ... system will go to pieces.

It is believed that Gould and V... are both watching the situation cl... a view of profiting by developme... Gould now has lines from the ... reaching up to Memphis. Mr. Va... just beginning to build the Pen... Southern from Pittsburg to Staun... and while there are nine tunnels o... posed line, the heavy work is alr... tracted out. With this line built, ... and Vanderbilt can get possession ... East Tennessee stem from Bristol ... nooga, and connecting with Vander... line at Roanoke or thereabout, and ... phis and Charleston, and con... Gould's southwestern lines at Mem... will have a great through line f... York to the extreme southwest.

It is suspected that Vanderbilt ... will make this deal, and make a g... line to the southwest. It is imposs... what will be done about the Janu... est on the East Tennessee and Vir... road bonds, but the belief is gener... will be defaulted. If so, you may ... some lively shaking up in souther... circles.

The Turbulent Pool.

The Constitution's telegraphic ... Saturday morning, announced the u... ory result of the meeting of the South... way and Steamship association in C... ga, and foreshadowed a war of rates. For sometime past the leadi... connected with the pool ha... cutting rates to suit... convenience. Well posted railroad ... express the opinion that the present ... will continue, but there is some ... any further cuts, as it is thought th... January meeting of the pool all ... will be adjusted.

"You have presented the cut rat... to your readers in every aspect," ... railroad man to The Constitution ... yesterday, "and I do not see that a... light could be thrown upon the subj... business men do not favor ... of rates. They would like ... such a readjustment o... as will redound to Atlanta's interest, ... want something permanent. It d... business to have freight rates chang... every day."

Similar views were expressed by ... and the prediction was m... the cutting of rates would be stopped ... January meeting. The roads canno... carry freight for almost nothing in ... injure each other, and the interests ... will compel them to compromise th... ences.

Railroad Notes.

Travel to New Orleans will no... started until after the holidays.

Colonel T. T. Greene has personally calle... the attention of about 5,000 people to the ... its and attractions of the Mann boudoi... He makes business hum on the Q... Crescent route.

Mr. Dave W. Appler, general ag... ...ral, regards all wars and rumo... ...ween the railway lines with an i... ence well suited to the present ... weather.

A CHRISTMAS DINNE...

To be Given to the Children who ... Tobacco Factory Missio...

The benevolent ladies and gentl... have done such a noble work in e... the mission Sunday-school in the ... factory, at 235 Marietta street, are ... to give the children who attend th... school a Christmas tree Thursday ... magnificent dinner on Friday at th... school room. Few people in Atla... what has been done with this missi... started by Mrs. Barclay, of the Fi... dist church, several months ... the benefit of the poo... who up to that time had no... worship in Brooklyn to attend. T... meetings were held in a passeng... dered by Captain Dave Wylie. Th... 130 children on the rolls, and an ... interest they take may be guessed ... stated that as bad as the weather ... day there was eighty in attendanc... two of the teachers were absent. T... is conducted by some of the very ... and gentlemen of Atlanta. Mr. H... mer, of the executive office, and M... are leading spirits. This is one of th... charities of Atlanta, distributions ... and other needed articles being ... made. The children and many of ... people who attend the school bel... unfortunate class that is denied th... of the more comfortably fixed. M... people and still more chi... found who do not ... letter in the book, and many ... idea whatever of the Bible and C... The ladies have organized a sch... meets on Saturday afternoons, fo... the boys and girls to read, and the... well attended. The children ar... well there, and in the Sunday s... These are poor children, many of w... saw a Christmas tree. On Thurs... they will be given a Christmas tree ... day, at 2 p. m., they will be giv... dinner. Any one who desires to c... invited to do so. It is hoped tha... be the greatest plenty of good, ... dinner supplied, and if too much ... mission ladies will know exactly w... it. The dinner will be given ... many ladies will have on that d... key, ham, etc., that they can sp... tions or notices of donations of any... sent to Mr. Barclay at 66 Houst... Mr. Goodman at 30 Wall or to Mr... rett at Steven's old stand on Wi... is hoped that the little fellows wh... mission will have a happy Christ...

An Interesting Sermo...

Tullulah Hall, the temporary m... of the Church of the Redeemer... tional, is not an attractive place ... but the church hopes soon to be ... house of its own, to be built on the ... ing that of the Gate City club ... pastor, Rev. Z. Eddy, D. D., is ... reported some time since, a Virg... Vermonter, and a lineal descen... Mayflower pilgrims; and has ... tled over various prominen... in different parts of th... churches in Boston, Brooklyn ... and Detroit, being of the number ... mon yesterday morning on "the ... on the mountain," from the text ... sat on the top of a hill," was a vi... tation of the Prophet Elijah en... Carmel, typifying the ideal ... old age as the final eminence o... ed only by persevering and ... bing, with the goal kept steadi... the world gradually left behin... summit is reached; a place of bro... of illumination and inward stilln... approaching translation. The serm... ed in poetical and helpful passage... listened to by a goodly number ... braved the storm to attend service.

...UD'S YOUNG MAN.

...YSTERY OF THE WILD MAN OF TENNESSEE.

...of the Missing Secretary of Miss Maud St. —The Finding of the Wild Man and His ...pposed Identity–Miss Maud Expres... ...s the Opinion That He is the Man.

...NOOGA, Tenn., December 21.—[Special.]—...d St. Pierre is a very rich woman. She ...be worth some two or three millions, ...year or two past she has been making ...vestments in East Tennessee and north..., where she has vast interests. Just who ...Pierre is has never been definitely ascer... She has lived much of ...life in Washington, but ...that she was born in Louisiana of Eng... ...nts. She is also said to be a grand... ...of Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines. Some six or ...nths ago Mr. John A. Neal, Miss St. Pierre's ...secretary, disappeared suddenly, near ...n, Tenn., where he was attending to busi... ...his employer, who was perfecting plans ...a railroad from Anderson to her coal ...me five miles distance. As the young ...entirely trustworthy and had no funds ...ossession his disappearance was a mystery. ...lieved that he had been kidnapped for ...purpose of extorting a large ... Miss St. Pierre offered $1,000 ...for the recovery of the young man, and ...believing him to be dead, had the Cumber... ...er dragged for his body. Nothing was ...ncerning the missing secretary for months ...ew days ago when some country people ...a supposed wild man on Battle creek, ...ee, and lodged him in ...ail. The sheriff and several other gentle... ...and the man a raving maniac, with long, ...t, matted hair and beard. His clothes ...orn and torn to shreds by briars and ... But the greatest surprise of all was the ...at this poor man was the long lost ...secretary of Miss St. Pierre, ...ung man is at present unable to say any... ...isulated to explain his strange disappear... ...He will be well taken care of, and if he re... ...is reason he may have a romantic story to ...the meantime, Miss Maud, who is now in ...rk city has the following to say of all the ...d rumors mentioned above:

...report concerning Mr. Neal, my secretary, ...sell is incorrect in some repects. There is ...not all mysterious about me. I am simply ...ess woman. My success in business has ...surprise to many people who think a ...can know nothing about business, and on ...count many stories have been started about ...purchased 22,000 acres of coal and mining ...n Anderson, Franklin county, Tennes... ...me time ago. I opened the mines and ...building a railroad from them to ...on, a distance of two and a half ...The Nashville and Chattanooga railroad ...eed to furnish the iron and engines for it, ...will connect with that road. I have also ...cted a solid wagon road, three miles long, ...e mines. Much of it is built through solid ...

...e and pay all my men personally, and am ...led to be on horseback nearly all day; ...ever carry large sums about me, and have ...made the slightest claim to any relation... ...Myra Clark Gaines. ...nploy fifty men and pay them on the first ...y month. Mine are the only mines in the ...hat produce a good quality of semi-bitumi... ...osl. The mines are deep and long, and the ...average ninety bushels a day. There is ...g mysterious about me. I am a native of ...ans, have been abroad, and am in business ...e money. I am going back to my mines to... ...w, and, now that I have told you who I am, ...ell you about my secretary.

...name is John A. Neal, and he belongs to ...the first families of Alabama. He is a cou... ...the late William M. Lowe, member of con... ...rom Alabama, and is a gentleman in every ... He was employed by me as a secretary, ...d been with me about a year when he dis... ...ed. He had been sick for a short time. On ...he left his house at Anderson about noon ...nt up to a glen a short distance away. He ...missed almost immediately, and a ...started in search of him not ...than twenty minutes later. The ...owers of a buttonhole bouquet which he had ...worn found scattered over a rock in the ...glen, but no other trace could be found of him. ...All hands turned out, and the woods and moun... ...tains for miles around were thoroughly searched. ...es were on the lookout for him for weeks. ...any caves in the mountains thereabouts ...carefully gone through several ... I used every means in my ...to find some trace of him. The ...were dragged, all my men were included ...searchers. I hired detectives and offered ...ewards. A reward of $1,000 is still standing. ...would gladly pay it for his recovery. I did ...mply because he was in my employ at the ...and because of his widowed mother. She, ...ay, is almost frantic at the loss of her son, ...thing can comfort her.

...w or why he disappeared I cannot say. I ...nt him down to Anderson from Huntsville, ...iles away, to get the money from the bank, ...hich to pay the men. It is possible that ...uffians may have known this and may have ...ed and killed him, but I don't know any... ...about it. There were five disappearances in ...eks at that time, all of persons living within ...us of fifty miles.

...e rumor that he is found seems to me to be ...likely true. A number of rumors of his ...been seen have come to me from time to ... One colored woman said she saw a man in ...clothes run in and out of a deserted ...at Bennett's Cove, which is six miles from ...son. Search parties went there, but ...ace of the man could be found. ...woman was quite certain it was ...eal, and she knew him quite well. At ...r time an article in the Scotsboro Herald ...that a man had seen Mr. Neal while hunt... ...the woods near there. I believe the re... ...at he was found in Sweeten's Cave is cor... ...The caves are so many and the paths in ...re so intricate that a person might easily ...them for a long time without being dis... ...I think he is suffering from a tempora... ...ration of the mind. The story about his ...had delirium tremens is entirely false, for ...er was under the influence of liquor."

WILKES BOOTH'S DOUBLE.

...patch From Dr. Armstrong's Old Home About the Resemblance.

...Wheeling, Virginia, correspondent of ...ncinnati Enquirer, telegraphs his paper ...ows:

...announcement from Atlanta, Ga., that Rev. ...rmstrong, rector of St. Matthew's Episcopal ...of this city from 1874 to 1878, but now rec... ...t. Philip's Episcopal church, Atlanta, had ...een publicly declared to be J. Wilkes Booth, ...assin of Lincoln, has created great excite... ...ere, not a few people being found to-day ...eclare they always believed there was ...great mystery connected with ...life of the reverend gen... ..., while on the contrary the assertion that ...ooth is pronounced ridiculous by those ...e most familiar with Rev. Armstrong's his... ...Those who have seen Booth say there is no ...f a remarkable resemblance between the ...n, Mr. Armstrong's face, figure, tone of ...nd, above all, his peculiar walk, being ...al with the personal characteristics of the ...n, while a pronounced dramatic style and ...stagey delivery give substantial ground to ...picion that he was once on the boards in ...parts. It was a frequent comment with ...vo first listened to his sermons that he ...orn "Richard III."

The Spanish Treaty.

...he Philadelphia Call.

...to the United States: "I'll take the tur... ...d you take the buzzard, or you take the ...d and I'll take the turkey."

Nancy.

...wn holland apron she stood in the kitchen;
...leeves were rolled up and her cheeks all
...glow;
...ir was coiled neatly, and I indiscreetly
... watching while Nancy was kneading the
...ough.

...ho could be neater or brighter or sweeter,
...ho hum a song so delightfully low
...look so slender, so gracefully tender
...ancy, sweet Nancy, while kneading the
...ough?

...ftly she pressed it and squeezed and ca-
...ssed it,
...twisted and turned it, now quick and now
...ow,
..., but that madness I've paid for in sadness!
...s my heart she was kneading as well as the
...ough.

...when she turned for her pan to the dresser,
...aw me and blushed and said shyly: "Please
...
...bread'll be spoiling, in spite of my toilin',
...u stand here and watch while I'm knead-
...ng the dough."

...d for permission to stay. She'd not listen;
...weet little tyrant said: "No, sir! no! no!
...en I had vanished on being thus banished,
...heart staid with Nancy while kneading the
...ough.

...eaming, sweet Nancy, and see you in fancy,
...heart, love, has softened and pitied my
...oe;
...e, dear, are rich in a dainty wee kitchen
...e Nancy, my Nancy, stands kneading the
...ugh.

—John A. Fraser in the Century.

THE RAILROADS.

A SENSATIONAL CHANGE LIKELY TO OCCUR.

The Present East Tennessee Syndicate Hard-Pressed to Raise Certain Moneys, Failing in Which Vanderbilt and Gould May Appear on the Scene–Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, December 21.—[Special.]—It is reported here in high railroad circles that, if the present East Tennessee and Virginia railroad syndicate do not consummate certain arrangements for money with which to pay the January interest on their bonds, the system will go to pieces.

It is believed that Gould and Vanderbilt are both watching the situation closely, with a view of profiting by developments. Jay Gould now has lines from the southwest reaching up to Memphis. Mr. Vanderbilt is just beginning to build the Pennsylvania Southern from Pittsburg to Staunton, Va., and while there are nine tunnels on the proposed line, the heavy work is already contracted out. With this line built, if Gould and Vanderbilt can get possession of the old East Tennessee stem from Bristol to Chattanooga, and connecting with Vanderbilt's new line at Roanoke or thereabout, and the Memphis and Charleston, and connect with Gould's southwestern lines at Memphis, they will have a great through line from New York to the extreme southwest.

It is suspected that Vanderbilt and Gould will make this deal, and make a great trunk line to the southwest. It is impossible to say what will be done about the January interest on the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad bonds, but the belief is general that it will be defaulted. If so, you may look for some lively shaking up in southern railroad circles.

E. L.

The Turbulent Pool.

THE CONSTITUTION'S telegraphic columns Saturday morning, announced the unsatisfactory result of the meeting of the Southern Railway and Steamship association in Chattanooga, and foreshadowed a war of rates.

For sometime past the leading lines connected with the pool have been cutting rates to suit their convenience. Well posted railroad men here express the opinion that the present cut rates will continue, but there is some doubt as to any further cuts, as it is thought that at the January meeting of the pool all differences will be adjusted.

"You have presented the cut rate business to your readers in every aspect," remarked a railroad man to THE CONSTITUTION reporter yesterday, "and I do not see that any further light could be thrown upon the subject. Our business men do not favor a war of rates. They would like to see such a readjustment of rates as will redound to Atlanta's interest, but they want something permanent. It demoralizes business to have freight rates changing figures every day."

Similar views were expressed by others, and the prediction was made that the cutting of rates would be stopped after the January meeting. The roads cannot afford to carry freight for almost nothing in order to injure each other, and the interests involved will compel them to compromise their differences.

Railroad Notes.

Travel to New Orleans will not get well started until after the holidays.

Colonel T. T. Greene has personally called the attention of about 5,000 people to the merits and attractions of the Mann boudoir car. He makes business hum on the Queen and Crescent route.

Mr. Dave W. Appler, general agent of the ...ral, regards all wars and rumors of wars ...een the railway lines with an icy indifference well suited to the present spell of weather.

A CHRISTMAS DINNER

To be Given to the Children who Attend the Tobacco Factory Mission.

The benevolent ladies and gentlemen who have done such a noble work in establishing the mission Sunday-school in the old tobacco factory, at 235 Marietta street, are prepairing to give the children who attend the Sunday-school a Christmas tree Thursday night and a magnificent dinner on Friday at the Sunday-school room. Few people in Atlanta realize what has been done with this mission. It was started by Mrs. Barclay, of the First Methodist church, severl months ago for the benefit of the poor people who up to that time had no place of worship in Brooklyn to attend. The first few meetings were held in a passenger car, tendered by Captain Dave Wylie. There are now 130 children on the rolls, and an idea of the interest they take may be guessed when it is stated that as bad as the weather was yesterday there was eighty in attendance, and only two of the teachers were absent. The mission is conducted by some of the very best ladies and gentlemen of Atlanta. Mr. Howard Palmer, of the executive office, and Mr. Barclay are leading spirits. This is one of the organized charities of Atlanta, distributions of clothing and other needed articles being regularly made. The children and many of the grown people who attend the school belong to the unfortunate class that is denied the luxuries of the more comfortably fixed. Many grown people and still more children are found who do not know a letter in the book, and many have no idea whatever of the Bible and Christianity. The ladies have organized a school, which meets on Saturday afternoons, for teaching the boys and girls to read, and the school is well attended. The children are learning well there, and in the Sunday school also. These are poor children, many of whom never saw a Christmas tree. On Thursday night they will be given a Christmas tree, and Friday, at 2 p. m., they will be given a good dinner. Any one who desires to contribute is invited to do so. It is hoped that there will be the greatest plenty of good, substantial dinner supplied, and if too much is sent the mission ladies will know exactly where to put it. The dinner will be given Friday, as many ladies will have on that day cold turkey, ham, etc., that they can spare. Donations or notices of donations of any sort can be sent to Mr. Barclay at 66 Houston street, to Mr. Goodman at 30 Wall or to Mr. J. E. Barrett at Steven's old stand on Whitehall. It is hoped that the little fellows who attend the mission will have a happy Christmas dinner.

An Interesting Sermon.

Tullulah Hall, the temporary meeting place of the Church of the Redeemer, Congregational, is not an attractive place of worship, but the church hopes soon to be settled in a house of its own, to be built on the lot adjoining that of the Gate City club house. The pastor, Rev. Z. Eddy, D. D., is not, as was reported some time since, a Virginian, but a Vermonter, and a lineal descendant of the Mayflower pilgrims; and has been settled over various prominent pulpits in different parts of the country, churches in Boston, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Detroit, being of the number. His sermon yesterd y morning on "the man of God on the mountain," from the text "behold he sat on the top of a hill," was a vivid presentati... of the Prophet Elijah enthr... ned on ...Carmel, typifying the ideal of victori... ...old age as the final eminence of life, to be ...ed only by persevering and courageous ...bing, with the goal kept steadily in view ...the world gradually left behind, until the summit is reached; a place of broad outlook, of illumination and inward stillness, and of approaching translation. The sermon abounded in poetical and helpful passages, and was listened to by a goodly number who had braved the storm to attend service.

A MYSTERIOUS MYSTERY.

Mr. Rawson's Fine Gold Watch Disappears and is Mysteriously Returned.

On the night of the eleventh of this month Mr. S. J. Rawson's handsome gold watch of the J. P. Stevens make was stolen from his sleeping room.

Mr. Rawson resides on Pryor street, and on the night in question, when he began disrobing preparatory to retiring, he removed his watch from his vest and laid it on the dressing case. This was a habit of his and for years that watch occupied nearly the same spot every night. The next morning, however, when Mr. Rawson had finished dressing he went to the dressing case as usual for his watch, and was greatly astonished at finding it gone. He had stood before the mirror on that dressing case while parting his hair and adjusting his cravat, but never missed the watch until he reached out for it. He could hardly believe that the watch had not been there

WHILE HE WAS DRESSING,

but he was forced to admit that it was gone. Mrs. Rawson was called in and asked about the watch, but she knew nothing about the watch being gone and had not observed its absence while she was standing before the mirror. The servants were questioned concerning the watch, but they all knew nothing, or pretended to know nothing. Finally Mr. Rawson was compelled to admit that the watch was gone, but try as he did, he could not penetrate the mystery surrounding it. Nothing else was missing. There was no evidence of a burglar's visit. The servants were all ignorant. The money in Mr. Rawson's pockpocket had not been molested. He did know what to think and in his despair visited police headquarters and reported the details. The watch was a valuable one and an accurate description of it was left at police headquarters and a handsome reward for its recovery was offered. Stimulated by the reward, the police and the detectives booked the description and began watching for the timepiece. Day after day went by without finding the watch, and the mysterious theft was about to go out of mind, when the watch returned as mysteriously as it had disappeared. Night before last when Mr. Rawson retired he was thinking of the watch and his last thoughts before sleep were about that watch. He slept quietly during the night. His slumbers were not disturbed at all and when his eyes opened yesterday morning broad day filled his room. His mind was bright and clear but

WAS NOT UPON THE WATCH

when he arose and began dressing. Finally he walked up to the dressing case to comb his hair. Imagine his surprise when glancing down to pick up the comb, his eyes rested upon his watch laying on the dressing case. Again Mr. Rawson could not believe it. But a second look showed him that his first glance was right. There right in front of him directly under his eyes with his hand resting upon it, was his watch, the same one that had so mysteriously disappeared. It was almost in the same spot as he placed it the night before it was taken away. It was a surprise—a genuine surprise—and a more agreeable surprise than when the watch was taken. The appearance of the watch was as mysterious as its disappearance. Mr. Rawson questioned everybody in his house, but no one knew anything. No one had been disturbed during the night. All had slept soundly. There was no note telling Mr. Rawson of an awakened conscience, and picking up the watch he put it in his pocket and walked to police headquarters, where he told the story of its return.

HANDLING OTHER'S GOODS.

Surprised by a Burglar Robbing a Meat Market—Recovering His Money.

Early last night, Mr. John Wright, who runs a grocery store on Houston street, at the corner of Calhoun street, had a terrible encounter with a burglar.

Mr. Wright lives over his store and soon after dark thought that he heard some one in the store. At first he paid no attention to the noise, but finally decided to investigate it. Picking up his pistol Mr. Wright descended the stairway leading to the pavement. When he reached the front door of his store he was surprised at finding it open, but thinking that he had a right to know who was inside, he walked boldly in. Just as he entered the door he was struck a terrible blow in the face, which sent him reeling to the pavement, but in an instant he was on his feet. As Mr. Wright arose, a man carrying a large box, rushed by him. Mr. Wright called upon him to stop, but the fugitive increased his speed and was followed by a half dozen balls sent after him by Mr. Wright, but none of the bullets brought the burglar down. Mr. Wright returned to the store and found that the thief had carried away some meat, flour and a box of snuff.

RECOVERED FORTY-SEVEN DOLLARS.

J. H. Ogden, a young white man, was given a cell in the city prison yesterday morning. Ogden is charged with the larceny of forty-seven dollars. For some time past Ogden has been working for Dr. Johnson, who runs a store and meat market at 247 Ira street. Early Saturday morning Dr. Johnson put forty-seven dollars in a trunk in his room and during the day the money was stolen. Early yesterday morning Dr. Johnson cabbaged Ogden, and without leave or license, searched him. In a handkerchief, secreted judiciously in his breeche's leg, Dr. Johnson found the money.

STEALING A HOG AND A HALF.

Saturday night some hungry tramps entered Jones' meat market at 77 Houston street and carried away three-quarters of a beef and one hog and a half. This makes five times this meat market has been burglarized this month.

RUN IN.

Sam Franklin, a young negro man, was yesterday given a cell. He is charged with the larceny of some cotton.

Five tramps were supplied with accommodation by Stationhouse Keeper Buchanan yesterday.

Peters Park.

We are requested to call special attention to the meeting of stockholders of the Peters Park company to be held in THE CONSTITUTION office at 7 o'clock to night. Persons interested as well as those contemplating purchase are invited to be present.

MISS J. M. MCKINLEY'S select school closed for the holidays on Friday, with the usual exercises. The term medals for highest aveiage in the different grades were awarded to the following pupils: Marcie Robinson, Bobbie Crumley, Ena Gunby and Carrie Bell, penable.

Don't be misled by those who would imitate us on our Diamond proposition. Remember, we are the leaders in this matter, and we should have the credit. Freeman & Crankshaw.

DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing between D. Tye, Hugh Lynan and J. Tye under the firm name of Tye, Lynan & Tye is this day dissolved by mutual consent. D. and J. Tye retiring from said firm, having sold their interest in the same to E. A. Corrigan. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment to Hugh Lynan, who is authoriz d to recieve the same, and with E. A. Corrigan assumes the liabilities of the said firm.

D. TYE,
HUGH LYNAN,
J. TYE.

December 18, 1884.

The undersigned in withdrawing from the firm of Tye, Lynan & Tye, desire to thank the customers of the firm and the public generally for the liberal patronage with which they have been favored, and hope it will be continued to the new firm of Lynan & Corrigan, who will carry on the business at the old stand.

D. TYE,
J. TYE.

All persons indebted to the old firm will please call and settle without delay. The old business must be settled.

HUGH LYNAN.

every mon 4 wks

A CONJUGAL JAR,

BEGINNING WITH CANDIES AND KISSES.

Developing Into the Ardor of Wedded Bliss, Only to be Cooled Off by the Winds of Neglect–A Quarrel Over the Child–A Colored Minister Gets Into the Court.

The Rev. Clarke Gilmore, a colored divine who expounds the doctrines of the Missionary Baptist faith, is the party complainant, in a case to be heard before Judge Calhoun of the court of ordinary, on the sixth day of next month.

Gilmore has congregations in Barnesville Griffin and Thomaston, and is the guiding star of those who listen to his sermons. His life is one of ease as is shown by the quit claim deeds he holds to property in these towns in which he preaches. But his domestic affairs have not prospered so well. In July, 1882, Gilmore married Vinie Matthews, of this city. Gilmore is a large, fine-looking negro, and takes great pride in his appearance. He has a good-shaped head, a well-proportioned body, and well-rounded limbs. The kink has left his hair, and his ginger-cake color is just the proper shade. He is remarkably

WELL EDUCATED

for one of his race, and it was but right when he married that his wife should be his equal in every way. Vinie Mitchell was a graduate of the Starr school in this city, and previous to her marriage taught school in Cartersville. She was several shades lighter in color than Gilmore, and in her days of singleness reigned a belle in colored society. Their wedding was, of course, a tony affair, and when they left the bride's home rice and old shoes followed them in a shower. But these omens of good luck did not bring what they promised, and in about eighteen months they parted. Gilmore remained with his flocks, and his wife came back to Atlanta and took up her abode with Lucy Mathews, her mother. Among other things that the wife brought away from her husband was their only child, a boy then only a few months old. The parting may have produced heartaches, but if it did no one knew it; and without incident the two lives once united but now parted went along smoothly—each seeking and finding pleasure after his or her own desire.

HIS WIFE LEAVES ATLANTA.

A few weeks ago, when the Third artillery left Atlanta for Florida, Vinie Gilmore or Vinie Matthews as she called herself went along as a nurse in one of the officer's families. She did not take her child with her but left it with her mother. Soon after the woman entered service, and for the first time in her life, some one notified her husband, and on Friday last he came to Atlanta. The next day, which was day before yesterday, Gilmore called on General Gartrell and recounting the events of his life stated that he wanted to get possession of his son and heir. General Gartrell listened patiently to the story, and then undertook the case. A habeas corpus writ was obtained from Judge Calhoun and placed in the hands of Sheriff Perkerson for service. The sheriff sought Lucy Mathew's home, Hunter street, but the woman had obtained an inkling of what was going on and closed the door in the sheriff's face. Sheriff Perkerson begged the woman to open the door,

BUT SHE DECLINED,

telling him she would do nothing until she could see Captain Milledge. The sheriff then returned and made his report. Captain Milledge was sent for and in a short while he induced Lucy Mathews to appear in court with the child. Captain Milledge then asked for time to prepare his answer and the case was booked for a hearing on the sixth of January, 1885. Captain Milledge will attempt to show that Gilmore's wife was compelled to leave him because he was cruel to her and her child and consequently he is not the proper one to care for the child. General Gartrell will try to show that Gilmore's wife did not go away as a nurse, and consequently she is not fit custodian for the lad whose future prospects are so bright. The suit has created a sensation in the upper crust of the colored society in Atlanta.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, New York.

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OPERA HOUSE.

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MONDAY, DEC. 22d, 1884.

The Realistic Spectacular Melo-Drama,

THE ROMANY RYE,

The most powerful dramatic company traveling. The most complete and gorgeous scenery ever witnessed. The great realistic life pictures vividly illustrated. Positively the last appearance of this great production this season.

Reserve seats now on sale at Phillips & Crew's.

FRIDAY & SATURDAY, December 26 & 27. | SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.

The Charming Soubrette,

MISS CARRIE SWAIN,

Well known as the

SONG BIRD OF THE DRAMATIC STAGE.

STRICTLY ORIGINAL! NEVER IMITATES! ALWAYL ORIGINATES!

"I AM MYSELF ALONE"---Shakspeare.

In his great play in five acts, by Fred Meader,

THE LITTLE JOKER.

Usual prices—Reserved Seats at Phillips & Crew. 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES FOR 1885.

AN HONEST AND FEARLESS NEWSPAPER

THE ABLEST, THE CHEAPEST, THE BEST!

Accurate in Its News, Steadfast for the Right, Unsparing in the Exposure of Wrong.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES, NEW-YORK CITY.

thu sat mon

Brewer's Lung Restorer.

Some of its Wonderful Cures.

My daughter's cough has been very much loosened and lessened, while her strength has increased considerably since she commenced using Brewer's Lung Restorer. We can scarcely hope for permanent recovery, but are encouraged very much indeed by the change in her condition while using the Lung Restorer. We used it with the permission and under the supervision of our physician, who is very favorably impressed with it, I think. I sincerely wish you success in your efforts to heal the sick. Yours truly, W. B. McGILERAY, Richmond, Va.

With my experience I must pronounce Brewer's Lung Restorer the best lung remedy made. Four of my brothers and sisters had died with consumption, and about three years ago I became so exhausted by a long continued cough, accompanied with low fever and night sweats, that I could barely get about, and my friends gave up all hope. I coughed so incessantly that I could not sleep at all. After trying several lung medicines I began the use of Brewer's Lung Restorer and was greatly benefited by the first bottle, gaining flesh and strength and resuming work. I continued to take it and I am as stout now as ever I was, rarely ever cough nor do I suffer with my lungs any more than if they had never been affected.

I am never without a bottle of it in my house. During the winter I give it to my little children, even a little fellow three years old, for anything like common colds or when they show any evidence of croup and always with the most satisfactory results. Very truly, G. E. HUGELY, Barnesville, Ga.

The Brewer's Lung Restorer has done my wife so much good that I never miss an opportunity of "talking it up" to those who require a lung medicine, and I find that it gives almost universal satisfaction, more so than any lung medicine I have ever known. W. B. DIX.

In August, 1881, it was discovered that my son's wife was in the last stages of consumption. She was coughing incessantly and at times would discharge quantities of pus from her lungs, could ot sleep or retain anything on her stomach, and we thought it only a question of time when life would be compelled to give way to the fell destroyer. After all other remedies failed, we got Brewer's Lung Restorer and began it in very small doses, as she was very weak. She soon began to improve; continued the remedy and was restored to life and health, and is to-day better than she has ever been before. I regard her restoration as nearly a miracle, for which she is indebted to Brewer's Lung Restorer. R. W. BONNER, Macon, Ga.

Brewer's Lung Restorer is a purely vegetable preparation, containing no opium, morphine, bromide or other poisonous substance. Send for circular of long list of wonderful cures.

LAMAR, RANKIN & LAMAR, Macon, Ga.

DUFFY'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKY

WILL CURE ANY CASE OF

Dyspepsia, Indigestion, General Weakness, Hemmorrhages, or Pulmomary Complaints.

If taken in their Early Stages, and Relieve, if Not Absolutely Cure the Most Obstinate and Supposed Hopeless Cases.

TRY A BOTTLE AND BE CONVINCED.

We are the only concern in the United States who are bottling and selling to the medical profession and drug trade an absolutely pure Barley Malt Whisky, one that is free from fusil oil, and that is not only found on the sideboards of the best families in the country, but in the dispensing room, for use in cases of Dyspepsia, Indigestion and as a stimulant for tired and nursing mothers, and which in smoothness of taste, roundness and delicacy of flavor, making it alike acceptable to all ages and to the most delicate stomachs. In Typhoid fever, Dysentary, Diarrhœa and all low forms of disease it is the favorite with the profession, who know its merits, finding it invaluable as a stimulant and tonic. We have not the space to speak individually of the large number of professional gentlemen who have examined this whisky, but simply say that in May last we distributed 1,500 sealed bottles to a like number of the representative physicians throughout the country for analysis and examination, and not one of that number found a trace of fusil oil or any adulteration whatever. Dr. Arendt, the great German chemist, in a letter to us, states: "I find it absolutely pure and free from fusil oil, and for that reason cordially recommend it to the medical profession."

Many of the leading physicians of the United States not only recommend it to the profession at large, but refuse to use any other stimulant in their practice. For the consumptive and those afflicted with hemorrhages it is an invaluable tonic, supplying the system with more carbon than disease can exhaust, the invalid gaining in strength from the date of its use. It is for sale by druggists and fine grocery houses generally, and by P. J. KENNY, Distillery's Agent.

Price, $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

THE DUFFY MALT WHISKY COMPANY, BALTIMORE, MD.

A PLAIN PROPOSITION!

We desire to make a SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT, and one of unusual importance to those who will stop to consider it. There is nothing more certainly misunderstood than the

Diamond Business.

People everywhere imagine that the dealer makes an enormous profit on Diamonds. There never was a greater mistake, and we are prepared to show it. Now look at

Our Proposition:

We agree to REFUND the price of ALL DIAMONDS bought of us within twelve months, if the buyer is not satisfied, with 10 per cent discount to cover the legitimate expense of the original handling and a legitimate interest on the amount invested in the Diamonds. Let us be understood. Suppose you buy of us a Diamond and pay us $500 for it; we mean that if you want to return it within a year we will take it back and pay you $450 cash.

We make this offer simply because we do not handle Diamonds for the purpose of swindling or gouging our patrons. We do not make any big money on Diamonds, but handle them because they advertise our general business.

When a diamond is properly bought it ought to be understood that it is an investment as good as a United States bond or any other security. A diamond should always bring its true value, and will unless a fancy price has been paid for it. It is a well known fact that diamond have been sold at prices far above their actual value. The consequence is that a buyer paying $500 for a stone cannot sell it afterwards for more than $250. We feel sure that the public will place a proper estimate upon what we say here, and will give us credit for placing the diamond business upon such a basis that the purchaser can readily understand that he is perfectly safe in his investment. Our proposition to charge only 10 per cent in refunding money on diamonds is simply to cover what a man would be willing to sacrifice if he did not feel able to carry a house and lot that had cost him $5,000. Any one can see at once the justice of of what we propose. Now, if this doesn't place us squarely on record in our purpose to do a fair business, then we are at a loss to know how to proceed. We mean to do the Diamond business of Atlanta and Georgia, and believe there is only one way to do it—that is, to make the purchaser feel that he is getting a piece of property that will always command its PROPER VALUE.

Here Are a Few Prices:

Solitaire Diamonds at $7.50.
Solitaire Diamonds at $10.00.
Solitaire Diamonds at $12.50.
Solitaire Diamonds at $15.00.
Solitaire Diamonds at $20.00.
Solitaire Diamonds at $25.00.
Solitaire Diamonds at $30.00.
Solitaire Diamonds at $50.00.
Solitaire Diamonds at $75.00.
Solitaire Diamonds at $100.00.
Solitaire Diamonds at $150.00.
Solitaire Diamonds at $200.00.
Solitaire Diamonds at $300.00.
Solitaire Diamonds at $400.00.
Solitaire Diamonds at $500.00.

These prices are for diamonds already set. We have diamonds a prices ranging between the figures named above. Our stock of diamonds to-day is

Worth $25,000,

A round sum of money to have in that one item of trade. Still, they are here, and you can see the handsomest display of Precious Stones ever shown in the South.

Remember This One Fact:

We carry only first-class Diamonds, which are always worth the price yor pay us for them, and which you can get from us at any time.

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW,

31 WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

Bonds, Stocks and Money.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, December 20, 1884.

The security market has continued quiet, though the demand is fair. The latter part of the week has seen more inquiry for Central railroad stock and debentures, and demand has pushed the price up a trifle. The affairs of the company seem to be in a comfortable condition, and the near approach of dividend and interest time—January 1, when there will be a large sum disbursed, and which will in turn seek investment, will likely put these securities, so long dormant and in a measure neglected, up where other securities having no more intrinsic value are. Central fights her way all the time, but it is well to remember that she pays dividends regularly, and never fails to take care of her obligations promptly.

Georgia railroad stock has had a nice little advance, and closes the the week at 153 bid and 155 asked.

Georgia Pacific firsts have undergone no change since last report, but are firm and a very promising security for the future.

East Tennessee complications continue, and, with the cutting of rates said to be going on between that company, the Cincinnati Southern and Louisville and Nashville, the chances for a better condition of things is not flattering.

Money is plentiful at unchanged rates.

New York exchange buying at ⅛ discount and par selling at ⅛ premium.

STATE AND CITY BONDS.	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Ga. 6s	105	107	R. R. Bonds con.		
Ga. 7, 1886	103	105	Ga. R. 6s, 1910	106	108
Ga. 7s, gold	110	112½	Ga. R. 6s, 1922	106	108
Ga. 7s, 1896	122	124	Cen. R. 7s, 1893	109	113
S. C., Brown	104	106	C. C. & A. 1st	105	108
Savannah 5s	86	88	A. & C. 1st	106	108
Atl'ta 8s, 1902	114	117	A. & C. inc	70	75
Atl'ta 8s, 1892	100	112	M. & A. ind	98	100
Atl'ta 7s, 1904	109	112	W. of Ala. 1st	104	106
Atl'ta 7s, 1899	108	111	do. 2d	107	109
Atl'ta 6s, L. D.	101	104	Ga. Pac. ind	91	94
Atl'ta 6s, S. D.	99	102	E. T. V. & G. 1st		
Atl'ta 5s	87	90	consol. 5s	45	50
Augusta 7s	105	107	RAILROAD STOCKS.		
Macon 6s	103	106	Georgia	153	155
Columbus 5s	83	85	At. & Char	92	65
ATLANTA BANK STOCKS.			Southwest'n	112	114
Atl'ta Nat'l	180	200	S. Carolina	5	10
M'ch'ts B'k	100	102	Central	73	76
B'k State Ga	100	110	Central deb	87	89
Gate City Nat	100	105	Aug. & Sav	116	118
RAILROAD BONDS.			A. & W. Pt	95	96
Ga. R. 6s, 1897	103	105	do. deb	92	95
			C. C. & A.	15	18

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Stocks as Reported in the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, December 20.—The stock market opened firm to-day and then declined ¼ to ⅞ per cent. Before 10:30 a. m., a moderate buying movement set in and later on the market gathered strength on an attempt by the shorts to cover, prices advanced ⅜ to 2¼ per cent: Missouri Pacific Grangers and Pacific Mail leading. In the afternoon Lackawanna hammered down to 94⅝ against 96⅞ at the opening and this led to a selling of the remainder of the list. The early movement was lost and in a few cases the decline was recorded. The Rock Island company has sold $1,500,000 5 per cent collateral bonds to New York city brokers, the price paid was better than 103. Compared with last night's closing prices ¼ to ⅝ per cent higher, except for Lackawanna, Central Pacific, St. Paul, Lake Shore, New Jersey Central, New York Central, and Union Pacific, which were ⅛ to 1⅛ lower. Sales 204,000 shares.

Exchange 480½. Money 1½@1. Sub-treasury balances: Coin $124,320,000; currency $14,396,000. Governments steady; 4s 123¼; 3s 101¼. State bonds firm.

Ala. Class A 2 to 5	83	Mobile & Ohio	7
do. Class B 5s	102½	N. & C.	34
Ga. 6s	†101	N. O. Pac firsts	59
Ga. 7s mortgage	†105	N. Y. Central	86⅛
North Carolinas	†32½	Norfolk & W'n pre.	20⅝
do. new	†18	Northern Pac	17¼
do. funding	†10	do. preferred	40½
S. C. con. Brown	107	Pacific Mail	56¼
Tennessee 6s	†41½	Reading	22
Virginia 6s	†38	Rich. & Allegheny	2
Virginia consols	39	Richmond & Dan.	†44
Chesap'ke & Ohio	5¾	Rich. & W. P. Ter'l.	18½
Chicago & N. W.	86	Rock Island	108
do. preferred	123	St. Paul	73⅞
Den & Rio Grande	8¼	do. preferred	105
Erie	14⅜	Texas Pacific	12¾
East Tenn. R. R.	4	Union Pacific	43⅜
Lake Shore	63½	Wab. St. L. & Pac.	5
L. & N.	26	do. preferred	†12½
Memphis & Char.	26½	Western Union	†56¾
†Bid ‡Ex-dividend		*Offered ‡Asked	

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, December 16, 1884.

New York—The tone of the market at the opening was rather unfavorable to an advance, but a strong feeling was developed early in the day. Afterwards the market moved along without much change and at the close ruled steady without quotable change. Spots, middling 11c.

Net receipts to-day 25,959 bales, against 31,179 bales last year; exports 20,512 bales; last year 42,579 bales; stock 1,012,785 bales: last year 1,215,433 bales.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York to-day:

OPENED.		CLOSED.	
December	11.09@11.10	December	11.01@11.03
January	11.12@	January	11.11@
February	11.11@	February	11.09@11.10
March	11.21@	March	11.21@11.22
April	11.32@	April	11.33@11.34
May	11.44@	May	11.45@11.46

Closed steady: sales 82 900 bales.

Liverpool—Futures closed quiet and steady. Spots—Uplands 5⅞d: Orleans 5 15-16d; sales 5,000 bales, of which 3,200 bales were American; receipts 4,700; American 4,700.

Local—Cotton steady; quotations were moved up 1-16c to-day. We quote: Strict good middling 10⅜c; good middling 10 5-16c; middling 10¼c; strict low middling 10 3 16; low middling 10 1-16c; tinges 10c; stains 9 5-16@9 11-16c.

The following is our statement of receipts and shipments for to-day:

RECEIPTS.	
By wagon	
Air-Line Railroad	44
Georgia Railroad	—
Central Railroad	197
Western and Atlantic Railroad	76
West Point Railroad	21
E. Tenn., Va. and Ga. Railroad	90
Georgia Pacific Railroad	100
Total	92
Receipts previously	630
Total	148,026
Stock September 1	148,656
Grand total	997
	149,653
SHIPMENTS.	
Shipments to-day	1,143
Shipments previously	121,400
Local consumption since September 1	3,383
Total	125,926
Stock on hand	23,727

The following is our comparative statement:

Receipts to-day	630
Same day last year	389
Showing an increase of	240
Receipts since September 1	148,636
Same time last year	125,235
Showing an increase of	23,401

NEW YORK, December 20—The Post's cotton market report says: Future deliveries were in fair demand and closed, after various fluctuations and sales of 83,000 bales, steady and very little changed from yesterday's closing prices.

NEW YORK, December 20—The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 3,058,531 bales, of which 2,589,431 bales are American, against 3,300,539 bales and 2,772,619 respectively last year. Receipts of cotton at all interior towns 134,653 bales: receipts from plantations 286,755. Crop in sight 3,962,054.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, December 20—Noon—Cotton steady and improving; middling uplands 5⅞; middling Orleans 5 15-16; sales 5,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 4,700; all American; uplands low middling clause December and January delivery 5 55-64; January and February delivery 5 55-64, 5 57-64; February and March delivery 5 63-64, 5 61-64; March and April delivery 6 1-64, 6 2-64; April and May delivery 6 6-64, 6 5-64; May and June delivery 6 9-64, 6 10-64; June and July delivery 6 13-64; July and August delivery 6 17-64; futures opened steady at the decline.

LIVERPOOL, December 20—2:00 p. m.—Sales of American 3,200 bales; uplands low middling clause December delivery 5 56-6.. sellers; December and January delivery 5 56-64, sellers; January and February delivery 5 58-64, sellers; February and March delivery 5 62-64, sellers; March and April delivery 6 2-64, sellers; April and May delivery 6 6-64 sellers; May and June delivery 6 10-64, sellers; June and July delivery 6 13-64, buyers; July and August delivery 6 16-64, buyers; futures closed quiet and steady.

NEW YORK, December 20—Cotton very dull, sales 17 bales; middling uplands 11; middling Orleans 11¼; net receipts 160; gross 360; consolidated net receipts 25,959; exports to Great Britain 4,931; to France 1,100; to continent 13,694.

GALVESTON, December 20—Cotton strong; middling 10⅜; net receipts 1,413 bales; gross 1,577; sales 1,729; stock 53,407; exports to Great Britain 1,350.

NORFOLK, December 20—Cotton steady, middling 10 9-16; net receipts 2,559 bales; gross 2,559; stock 93,889; sales 1,704; exports coastwise 1,423.

WILMINGTON, December 20—Cotton firm; middling 10 5-16; net receipts 303 bales: gross 303; sales none; stock 16,101: exports coastwise 1,240.

SAVANNAH, December 20—Cotton steady; middling 10¼; net receipts 4,790 bales; gross 4,790; sales 2,700; stock 102,199; exports to France 1,400; coastwise 813.

NEW ORLEANS, December 20—Cotton in good demand: middling 10 3 16; net receipts 8,668 bales; gross 9,007, sales 8,000; stock 379,676; exports to continent 5,250.

MOBILE, December 20—Cotton quiet; middling 10 1-16; net receipts 2,065 bales; gross 2,093; sales 1,000; stock 43,483; exports coastwise 1,037.

MEMPHIS, December 20—Cotton firm; middling 10; net receipts 2,797 bales; shipments 3,377; sales 3,200; stock 139,072; sales to spinners —.

AUGUSTA, December 20—Cotton firm; middling 10⅛; net receipts 1,549 bales; shipments —; sales 1,463.

CHARLESTON, December 20—Cotton dull; middling —; net receipts 3,600 bales; gross 3,600; sales none; stock 71,652, exports to Great Britain 3,568; to continent 8,444; coastwise 2,236.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movements in Grain and Produce.

By telegraph to The Constitution.

CHICAGO, December 20—The wheat market opened steady and firm, but under some reason sold off ⅜c, after which it became quite strong. The bull feeling and movement in wheat is now stronger than at any time on this crop. A great many believe the bulk of surplus wheat has already left first hands, and that receipts will fall off in future. Liverpool was firmly held, but the market was easier. California wheat off coast was 6d per quarter higher, and so was American mixed corn by sail. Receipts here were 256 cars, against 235 cars yesterday.

The present corn market is very unsatisfactory to everybody, and consequently there is but little trading in corn as compared with wheat. No one knows what will be done with year, and the uncertainty in regard to that option affects the whole business. The small amount in store here invites manipulation of some kind. Receipts continue light, but it is thought they will increase as soon as the cold snap dries out corn sufficiently to grade. Receipts to-day were 159 cars, 26 cars of which were graded No. 2.

Oats were steady with but little doing.

February pork opened at $10.77½ and went up to $10.90.

February lard opened at $6.67½ and advanced to $6.72½.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, December 20, 1884.

The following quotations indicate the fluctuations on the Chicago board of trade to-day:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
WHEAT.				
December	71⅞	72	71½	72
January	71⅝	72⅜	71½	72⅛
PORK.				
January	10 70	10 80	10 70	10 80
CLEAR RIB SIDES.				
January	5 60	5 60	5 60	5 60

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, December 20—Corn—Spots hold at our quotations. Corn to arrive is lower, but the blockade makes its arrival uncertain. Flour—Patent process $5.00@$6.00; extra fancy $5.00; fancy $4.75; extra family $4.25@$4.50; family $4.00; superfine $3.25@$3.50. There is an unusually active demand for the low grades of flour. Wheat—Kentucky No. 2 90c. Tennessee No 2 85@90c; Georgia wheat sold by sample; Pennsylvania golden chaff seed $1.25. Corn—White car lots bulk, 55c; do. sacked 58c; dray lots 65c, mixed, car lots bulk 53c; do. sacked 56c; dray lots 63c. Corn Meal—60@65c. Stock Feed—$1.35 ₩ 100 lbs. Oats—Car lots bulk, 38c; do. sacked 40c; dray lots 45c; choice Texas red rust proof seed, car lots bulk 48c; do. sacked 50c; dray lots 57c. Rye, seed—small lots $1.20. Barley—Seed $1.20. Hay—Fancy car lots, 95c; ₩ 100 $1.10; choice, car loads 90c; ₩ $1.00; prime car loads, 85c; ₩ 100 95c; clover, car lots 80c; ₩ 100 85c. Wheat Bran—Car lots 88c; small $1.00@$1.05. Grits—$4.65 ₩ bbl.

BALTIMORE, December 20—Flour steady and quiet; Howard street and western superfine $2.25@$2.65; extra $2.75@$3.37; family $3.50@$5.50; city mills superfine $2.25@$2.65; extra $3.00@$3.75; Rio brands $4.62@$4.75. Wheat, southern easier and quiet; western higher and dull, southern red 81@83, amber 88@90; No. 1 Maryland 85@85½; No. 2 western winter red spot 78¼ bid. Corn, southern steady; western firmer but dull; southern white 48; yellow 49@50.

CHICAGO, December 20—Flour unchanged winter wheat $2.75@$4.50; Michigan winter $3.50@$4.50; spring wheat $3.50@$4.00; lower grades $2.00@$3.00. Wheat, fair speculative business; opened steady and closed about ⅛c higher than yesterday; December 71⅛@72; January 71½@72⅜; No. 2 spring 71⅜@71⅝; do. red 73¾. Corn slow with fluctuations slight: No. 2 and No. 2 yellow in fair demand at 36⅝@37⅛; January 35⅛@35⅜. Oats dull and easy; cash and December 24¾@24⅞; January 25.

ST. LOUIS, December 20—Flour unchanged; family $2.70@$2.90; choice $3.25@$4.00; fancy $3.20@$4.25. Wheat fairly active and higher, close 1¼@1c above yesterday; No 2 red fall 78⅛@78¼ cash; 78¾ December; 78⅞@80⅛ January. Corn higher and firm; 34¼@34¼ cash; December 34⅛@34½; January 33. Oats higher but slow; 25⅛ bid cash.

NEW YORK, December 20—Flour southern quiet; common to fair extra $3.00@$3.85, good to choice extra $3.95@$5.50. Wheat, spot ¼@½c higher: ungraded red 64@90; do. white 85⅝@86½: No. 2 red December 80@80⅞. Corn, spot ¼@½c higher. Oats spot a shade better; No. 2 13½. Hops easier at 10@18.

CINCINNATI, December 20—Flour dull; family $3.10@$4.00; fancy $3.60@$3.90. Wheat in good demand and firm. No. 2 red winter 74½@75. Corn easier; No. 2 mixed 40. Oats in fair demand; No. 2 mixed 27½@28.

LOUISVILLE, December 20—Wheat firm; longberry 77@78; No. 2 red 73. Corn, No. 2 white 40½; mixed 39. Oats, No. 2 mixed 28¼.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, December 20—Coffee—Rio 9@11½c; old government Java 25c. Sugars—Standard A 6⅝c; granulated 6⅞c; white extra C 6c, New Orleans sugars, white best 6¾c; yellow clarified 5@6¼. Molasses—Black strap in bbls 20c. Syrup—New Orleans choice 50c; prime 45c, fair 35@40c. common 25@30c. Teas—Black 40@60c; green 40@60c. Nutmegs 80c. Cloves 25c. Allspice 12c. Cinnamon 25c. Sago 8½c. African ginger 16c. Mace 80c. Pepper 20c. Crackers—Milk 7½c; Boston butter 8c; pearl oyster 6½c; X soda 5½c; XXX do. 6c. Candy—Assorted stick 9c. Mackerel—No. 3 kits, L.W., 20@50; do. ½ bbls, 80 lbs, $2.75@$3.00; do. ½ bbls, 100 lbs, $3.50. Soap $2 00@$3.90 ₩ 100 cakes. Candles—$1.20; ₩ 200 $1.74; ₩ 300 $3.75; ₩ 400 $4.50. Full weight 14c. Matches—Round wood, ₩ gross $1.20. Soda in kegs, 4½c; in boxes 5½c. Rice 6@7c.

NEW YORK, December 20—Coffee spot fair Rio dull at 9¾; No. 7 Rio spot 8.15; December 7.95. Sugar dull and nominal; fair to good refining 4¾@4⅞; refined steady; C 4⅝@4¾; extra C 4⅞@5; white extra C 5⅛@5¼; yellow 4¼@4½; off A 5⅛; mould A 6⅛; standard A 6¼; cut loaf and crushed 6⅜@6⅝; confectioners A 5⅞; powdered 6⅛@6⅛; granulated 5 15-16; cubes 6¼. Molasses steady; New Orleans 40@52. Rice firm; domestic 4⅛@6½; Patna 4⅞@5⅛; rangoon 4⅜@4½.

NEW ORLEANS, December 20—Coffee steady; Rio prime 7¾@11. Sugar steady; common to good common 3⅜@3½; prime 4⅛; granulated 5⅛@5⅞. Molasses active and firm; common 20; fair 26@27; prime to choice 31@44. Rice quiet; Louisiana 4½@5⅛.

CHICAGO, December 20—Sugar steady; standard A 5⅞; cut loaf 7@7⅜; granulated 6¼.

CINCINNATI, December 20—Sugar easier; hards refined 6⅛@7⅛; New Orleans 4⅜@5¾.

Provisions.

CHICAGO, December 20—Pork, fair business and firmer; cash $10.70@$10.80; December $10.80; January $10.70@$10.80. Lard moderately active and stronger; advanced 2½@5c; cash 6.60@6.62½; December 6.55; January 6.60@6.65. Boxed meats in fair request and steady; dry salted shoulders 4 62½@4.65; short ribs 5.50@5.60; short clear 5.95@6.10.

ST. LOUIS, December 20—Pork quiet at $11.25. Bulk meats firm; long clear 5½; short rib 5.65; short clear 5.90. Bacon quiet; long clear 6¼; short rib 6.50@6.60; short clear 6¾. Lard steady at 6.45@6.10.

CINCINNATI, December 20—Pork firmer; mess $11.25@$11.50. Lard stronger; prime steam 6⅜. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 4¾; short rib 5½. Bacon steady; shoulders 5⅝; short ribs 7; short clear 7⅝.

LOUISVILLE, December 20—Provisions quiet and steady. Mess pork $12.00. Bulk meats, shoulders 4¾; clear ribs 5¾; clear sides 6⅜. Bacon, nominal; hams, sugar-cured 11. Lard, prime leaf 8½.

NEW YORK, December 20—Pork dull; no sales reported; new mess $12.25@$12.50. Middles dull; long clear 6¾. Lard opened 5@6 points higher, closing firm; contract grade spot 7.0.

ATLANTA, December 20—Clear rib sides 6¼@6½c. Bacon—Sugar-cured hams 12c. Lard—Tierces refined 8c; tubs 8½c.

Wines, Liquors, Etc.

ATLANTA, December 20—Market steady. Corn whisky, rectified, $1.00@$1.40; rye, rectified, $1.10@1.50; rye and Bourbon medium $1.50@2.00; rum rectified $1.25@1.75; New England $1.75@2.50; St. Croix $4.00; Jamaica $3.50@$4.50; gin, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $3.00@$4.50; Cognac brandy, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $5.00@$8.00; copper distilled corn whisky, Georgia made, $1.75; apple and peach brandy $2.00@$3.00; cherry and ginger brandy $1.00@$1.50; port wine $1.50@$6.00, owing to quality; sherry $1.50@$6.00; catawba $1.25@$1.75; scuppernong $1.00@$1.25.

CINCINNATI, December 20—Whisky active and firm at $1.11.

CHICAGO, December 20—Whisky steady at $1.14.

ST. LOUIS, December 20—Whisky steady at $1.12.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, December 20—There is some demand for dried fruit. Apples—$3.00@$3.50. Lemons—Messina $4.00@$4.50 ₩ box; Palermo $3.75@$4.00. Oranges — $3.00@$3.50 ₩ box. Cocoanuts —4@5½c. Pineapples — None. Bananas —$1.25@$2.50 ₩ bunch. Figs—16@18c. Raisins—₩ box $2.75; new London $3.75; ½ box $1.75, ¼ box 90c. Currants—7½@8c. Cranberries—60c ₩ gal; $14.00 ₩ bbl. California Pears—$5.00 ₩ box. Citron—25@40c. Almonds—20. Pecans—12. Brazils—10. Filberts—15@16c. Walnuts—16c. Apples and rough dried peaches 3c; pealed peaches 4@7c. Peanuts—Firm; Tennessee 6c. North Carolina 6½c; Virginia 7½@8. roasted 1½c ₩ lb extra. Cider—Apple barrels $7.50; ½ barrels $4.00; crab barrels $8.50; ½ barrels $4.50.

Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON, December 20—Turpentine steady at 27¾; rosin steady; strained 95; good strained $1.00; tar steady at $1.10; crude turpentine steady; hard $1.00; yellow dip and virgin $1.60.

SAVANNAH, December 20—Turpentine, nothing doing; 27¾ bid; rosin steady at $1.05@$1.10; sales 750 barrels.

CHARLESTON, December 20—Turpentine quiet at 28 bid; rosin steady; strained $1.00; good strained $1.05.

NEW YORK, December 20—Rosin dull at $1.22½@$1.27½; turpentine dull at 30½.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, December 20—Eggs—25@26c. Butter—Strictly choice Jersey 30c; strictly choice Tennessee 20c; other grades 12½@18c. Poultry—Young chickens 15@18c; small 10@12½c; hens 20c; cocks, none offering; ducks 20@22c; live turkeys 11@12½c ₩ lb. Dressed Poultry—Chickens 11@12½; turkeys 10@11. Irish Potatoes—Choice Tennessee $2.00@$2.25; small $1.50@$1.75 ₩ bbl. Sweet Potatoes—Choice white 85@90c. Honey—Strained 9@12½c; in the comb 13@15c. Onions—$2.00@$2.25 ₩ bbl; choice eastern $2.25@$2.50. Cabbage—2@2½c. Cheese—Skims 11.

Hardware.

ATLANTA, December 20—Market reasonably active. We quote: Horseshoes $4.50; mule shoes $5.50; horse-shoe nails 12½@20. Iron-bound hames $4.00. Trace-chains 40@70. Ames' shovels $10.00. Spades $10.50@$13.00. Axes $7.00@10.00 ₩ doz. Cotton cards $4.00. Well-buckets $4.00. Cotton rope 16. Swede iron 5c; rolled (or merchant bar) 3 rate. Cast-steel 15c. Nails $2.75. Glidden barbed wire, galvanized ₩ lb 7c; painted 6c. Powder, rifle $4.00; blasting $2.70. Bar-lead 7c; shot $2.00.

Live Stock.

ATLANTA, December 20—There is a good demand for horses with supply moderate; mules dull; good combination horses $1.50@$2.50; good plug $1.15@$1.35; driving horses $1.50@$1.75. The supply of horses is in excess of demand.

CINCINNATI, December 20—Hogs firm; common and light $3.40@$4 50; packing and butchers $4.20@$4.50.

Miscellaneous.

ATLANTA, December 20—Leather—Jobbers report a very satisfactory trade. G. D. 24@25; P. D. 21@24c; best 25@28c, whiteoak sole 40c; harness leather 30@38c; black upper 35@40c.

ATLANTA, December 20—Bagging—1¾ lbs 10@10½c; 1¾ lbs 10½@10¾c. Iron ties—Arrow $1.40@$1.45 ₩ bundle.

QUICKEST YET.

Atlanta and New Orleans

SHORT LINE.

15 Hours and 20 Minutes

Between Atlanta and New Orleans

VIA

West Point and Montgomery

THE LIMITED EXPRESS TRAIN VIA Atlanta and West Point road, for accommodation of the exposition travel, will be put on Sunday, 21st inst., leaving Atlanta at 3:00 p. m., and arriving at New Orleans next morning at 6:20. North bound train will leave New Orleans at 11:00 p. m. and arrive at Atlanta at 2:40.

This train will consist of Pullman Palace cars, and will run solid between Atlanta and New Orleans, making the trip in

2 Hours and 10 Minutes

less time than by any other line. Being the

Shortest Line

between Atlanta and New Orleans, and having smooth steel track and settled road bed, this unprecedented time can be made with ease, safety and comfort, our present schedule time between Atlanta and New Orleans being only 17 hours and 35 minutes.

Tickets at reduced rates now on sale as follows: Atlanta to New Orleans and return, good 15 days $15.

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Savings Department

With Interest on Deposits.

TO ENCOURAGE AND STIMULATE THE DISposition to economize and save by our laboring population

The Gate City National Bank

Has instituted a Savings department, and on and after the first day of January, 1885, it will issue TIME CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT bearing four per cent interest for any amount not less than $5.

L. J. HILL,
President Gate City National Bank.

E. S. McCANDLESS, Cashier. dec20-15

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, December 11, 1884.—Minnie A. Barrett has applied for exemption of personalty, and setting apart and valuation of homestead, and I will pass upon the same at 11 o'clock a. m., on Monday, the 5th day of January, 1885, at my office.

W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

SALE BY THE CITY OF PROPERTY BOUGHT at Marshal's tax sales and held one year, will be sold before the courthouse door of Fulton county, on the first Tuesday in January next, the following described property, which was purchased by the city at Marshal's sales for taxes due the city of Atlanta, which property had been held by the city more than one year on the 17th day of November, 1884, and was, by the city clerk, on that day reported to the mayor and general council at a regular meeting of that body, and was, by said mayor and general council by resolution passed at said meeting, directed to be sold by the tax committee of said body, after advertisement according to law, at public outcry, to the highest bidder. The mayor will make purchaser a quit-claim deed to each piece of property sold:

City lot in ward 3, land lot 52, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 1-20 acres, more or less, on Hunter, Butler and Fraser streets, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining L C Jones. Levied on as the property of Mrs Fannie Barnard for city taxes for the year 1883, and purchased by the city November 6, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 75, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 49x160 feet, more or less, on an alley and Formwalt street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, Knapp plat Gardner property. Levied on as the property of Pat Brenner for city taxes for the year 1883, and purchased by the city November 6, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ⅜ acres, more or less, on Mitchell to Hunter streets, No 313 315, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Lucinda Hays and J M Lowe. Levied on as the property of Mrs E L Brown for city taxes for the year 1883, and purchased by the city November 6, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 109, originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 1½ acre, more or less, on Elm street; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Anthony Strickland. Levied on as the property of Joseph Benjamin for city taxes for the year 1883, and purchased by the city November 6, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 110, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 45x100 feet, more or less, on Magazine and University streets; the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, lot No 13, bought of Healy. Levied on as the property of E Belcher and purchased by the city Nov. 6th, 1883 for city taxes for the year 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 51, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ¾ acres, more or less, on Harris and Butler streets; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining John Neal, Sr., and James Coyne. Levied on as the property of James M Ball's estate, and purchased by the city Nov. 6, 1883, for city taxes for the year 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 47, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 80x175 feet, more or less, on Blackman street; the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Geo C Drummond and Fox. Levied on as the property of M Bennett and purchased by the city Nov. 6th, 1883 for city taxes for the year 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 54, originally Henry now Fulton county, Ga., containing 54x110 feet, more or less, on Bass street; the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, No. 37, Hunnicutt and B plat. Levied on as the property of Jno A and Willis Cooper, and purchased by the city Nov. 6th, 1883, for city taxes for the year 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 76, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ⅓ acre more or less, on Pryor street; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining estate of F M Eddleman and J. F. Eichberg. Levied on as the property of Mrs J A Cook for city taxes for the year 1883, and purchased by the city November 6, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 83, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ¼ acres, more or less, on Elliott and Rhodes street; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining F T Gaither and Samuel Thomas. Levied on as the property of Henry W Coleman for city taxes for the year 1883, and purchased by the city November 6, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot —, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 75x200 feet, more or less on Elm and Parsons streets: the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Harvey Phillips. Levied on as the property of Joan Cloud, colored, for city taxes for the year 1883, and purchased by the city November 6, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 85, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 65x100 feet more or less, on Holland street, No. 9; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining P Pelligrini and Jared Williams, colored. Levied on as the property of Dr Calvin S Claridy, agent, for city taxes for the year 1883, and purchased by the city November 6, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53, originally Henry, now Fulton county, containing 45x142 feet more or less, on Moore street. The said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining A C Moss. Levied on as the property of estate Mrs E F Collier and purchased by the city, Nov. 6th, 1883, for city taxes for the year 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 51, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 100x100 feet more or less, on Houston street. The said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Dr S C Hitchcock and Chas Gavan. Levied on as the property of Morgan Calloway and purchased by the city November 6th, 1883, for city taxes for the year 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 110, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 40x86 feet, more or less, on Granger street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, No 6 Bettis and Eskridge subdivision. Levied on as the property of Wm Davis, col., and purchased by the city Nov 6th, 1883, for city taxes for the year 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 78, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 60x58 feet, more or less, on Baker street; the said being ——— property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining McCowan and Simmons. Levied on as the property of Mrs Kate Duckett and purchased by the city Nov 6th, 1883, for city taxes for the year 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53, originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 40x75 feet, more or less, on Jones street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Remus Jones and Rev J F Edens. Levied on as the property of W D Ellis, estate, and purchased by the city November 6th, 1883, for city taxes for the year 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 51, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Peachtree street, No 201; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining T L Langston and J H Goldsmith. Levied on as the property of W R Fowler, trustee, and purchased by the city November 6th, 1883, for city taxes for the year 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 82, originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 1 acre more or less, on Gray street; the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining C S Gaskill, agent, and M E Maher. Levied on as the property of Friedman and Lovgman, and purchased by the city November 6th, 1883, for city taxes for the year 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 47, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 1 acre more or less, on Blackman and Currier streets; the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Mrs M C Adair. Levied on as the property of Mrs M E Finley, and purchased by the city November 6th, 1883, for city taxes for the year 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ½ acre, more or less, on Lovers alley and Davis street, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Mary Thomas and Lena Burge. Levied on as the property of Emanuel Gay for city taxes for the year 1883 and purchased by the city November 6th, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 47, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 40x160 feet, more or less, on Hilliard street; the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Wright. Levied on as the property of Mack C. Gray for city taxes for the year 1883 and purchased by the city November 6th, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 21, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 3 acres, more or less, on Borne street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining L P Grant and city limits. Levied on as the property of C A Guild for city taxes for the year 1883 and purchased by the city November 6th, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Werner Avenue to Connolly street; the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Bechtoldt and Rosser. Levied on as the property of Mrs T H Gann for city taxes for the year 1883 and purchased by the city November 6th, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 46, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 52x282 feet more or less on Houston street; the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining C. P. Byrd and Horn and Beaz. Levied on as the property of Mrs. Emily M. Glasscock for city taxes for the year 1883, and purchased by the city November 6, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 83, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ¼ acre more or less, on Magazine street; the said being improved property in the city Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Mrs. Mary Englekel and and Mrs. M. L. Blanchard. Levied on as the property of Hill and Leak for city taxes for the year 1883, and purchased by the city November 6, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 46, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 3 lots more or less on Foster and Randolph streets; the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Sam Morrison and F. J. Wimberly. Levied on as the property of Dr. Arthur G. Hobbs for city taxes for the year 1883, and purchased by the city November 6, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 79, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 243x218, more or less on Luckie to Venable streets; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining W. C. Shearer and W. S. Simmons. Levied on as the property of Mrs. Julia E. Harris for city taxes for the year 1883, and purchased by the city November 6, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 82, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 39x98 feet more or less, on Elliott street, No 92; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Smith and Armstrong. Levied on as the property of G D Howard for city taxes for the year 1883, and purchased by the city November 6th, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga. containing 50x100 feet, more or less, on Mitchell street, No 262; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga, adjoining Henry Brown and J L Fincher. Levied on as the property of Sarah Jackson for city taxes for the year 1883, and purchased by the city November 6th, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 108, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga. containing 50x90 feet, more or less, on Humphries street; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Alice Jackson and Mrs. C. Lambert. Levied on as the property of Kate Jeter, for city taxes for the year 1883, and purchased by the city November 6th, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, originally Henry now Fulton county, Ga., containing 30x120 feet, more or less, on Beckwith street; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Maria Johnson and Sol Jackson. Levied on as the property of William Jennings for city taxes for the year 1883, and purchased by the city November 6th, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 19, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga., containing ⅜ acre, more or less, on Harris street; the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga, adjoining Hutchins and Trautwein. Levied on as the property of Chas H Johnson, for city taxes for the year 1883, and purchased by the city, November 6th, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 79, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga., containing ⅛ acre, more or less, on Plum street, No. 33; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining R O McNeely and J W Mason. Levied on as the property of Robt H Jenkins, for city taxes for the year 1883, and purchased by the city, November 6th, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 110, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containg 40x100 feet, more or less, on Magazine street; the said being property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, No. 40 Hitch sub-division. Levied on as the property of Jackson Kerney, for city taxes for the year 1883, and purchased by the city November 6th, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x100 feet, more or less, on Larkin street; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Mrs. Virginia Papot. Levied on as the property of Delilah Knox, for city taxes for the year 1883, and purchased by the city November 6th, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 52, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ⅓ acres more or less, on Fair street, No. 210; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Mrs J A Crumley and A M Rinehardt. Levied on as the property of Alex C Kings for taxes for the year 1883 and purchased by the city. November 6, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 110, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ¾ acre more or less, on an alley and Hunter streets; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Alice Bellamy and Jno D Grant. Levied on as the property of Lizzie Laudrum, col, for city taxes for the year 1883 and purchased by the city November 6, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 82, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ½ acres more or less, on Emma and D'Alvigny street; the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining J P Hall. Levied on as the property of Mrs Catherine Lewis for city taxes for the year 1883 and purchased by the city November 6, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 129x90 feet, more or less, on Reed and Crumley street, No. 50; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Mary Cooley and Geo W Lee, trustee. Levied on as the property of Mrs Mrs Edwin McDewitt for city taxes for the year 1883 and purchased by the city November 6, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 46, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ⅓ acre, more or less, on Bradley street, No 79; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Wm Phillips and Ell O'Neal. Levied on as the property of Mrs S M Maxwell, and purchased by the city November, 1883, for city taxes for the year 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 45, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ⅛ acres, more or less, on Gullatt and Biggers street, No 21; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Jeff Moore and Price. Levied on as the property of Mrs M E Mitchell, and purchased by the city November 6, 1883, for city tax for the year 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 85 originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x89 feet, more or less, on Hill avenue; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Thompson and Powell. Levied on as the property of Wash Morgan, colored and purchased by the city November 6, 1883, for city taxes for the year 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 79, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 30x100 feet, more or less, on Nesbit street; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Mrs F C McGarity and an ally. Levied on as the property of Mrs N Z Mitchell, and purchased by the city November 6, 1883, for city tax for year 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 54, originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x100 feet, more or less, on Frazier street, No —; the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Mrs. C. C. Lumpkin and F. W. Bart. Levied on as the property of Richard Price, col., for city taxes for the year 1883 and purchased by the city November 6, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 85, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga, containing 96x180 feet, more or less, on Humphries street, No. —, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga, adjoining M. J. Clark and Sol. Burns. Levied on as the property of Parks and Parks for city taxes for the year 1883, and purchased by the city November 6, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 75, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 160x200 feet, more or less, on McDonough street, No. —; the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, lots 107 and 108 Ormond Grove. Levied on as the property of Mrs. Hannah Y. Peeples, for the year 1883, and purchased by the city November 6, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ⅛ acres more or less, on Larkin street, No. 35. The said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Latham and Hunnewell. Levied on as the property of Jno W Reed, agent, for city taxes for the year 1883, and purchased by the city November 6, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 76, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ⅛ acre, more or less, on Rawson street, No 92; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Frank T. Ryan and Rockenbaugh. Levied on as the property of Miss I H Rockenbaugh for city taxes for the year 1883, and purchased by the city November 6th, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 82, originally Henry now Fulton county, Ga., containing 200x100 feet more or less, on Chattahoochee, Edwards and Bush streets; the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, lots 57, 58, 59 and 60. Levied on as the property of Thos R Rusk for city taxes for the year 1883, and purchased by the city November 6th, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 109, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x100 feet, more or less, on Fair street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia. Levied on as the property of Jasper M Spurlin, for city taxes for the year 1883, and purchased by the city November 6, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 79, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ⅓ acre, more or less, on Orme street; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia; adjoining Sarah Brown and B F Carr; levied on as the property of Paul Spann, colored, for city taxes for the year 1883, and purchased by the city November 6, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 82, originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x150 feet, more or less, on Victoria and Johns street, No 37; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Kelly and Andrews. Levied on as the property of Sam Steele, colored, for city taxes for the year 1883, and purchased by the city November 6, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 46, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x326 feet, more or less, on Howland and Irwin street, No. 151; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Bank of State of Georgia. Levied on as the property of H C Simmons for city taxes for the year 1883, and purchased by the city November 6, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 78, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ¼ acres, more or less, on Williams street, No. 20; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining W K Bill and John H George. Levied on as the property of H A Smith for city taxes for the year 1883, and purchased by the city November 6, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Mitchell and Maple streets, No 238; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga, adjoining Jane Craig's estate and J M Graham. Levied on as the property of Mrs F E C Stewart for city taxes for the year 1883, and purchased by the city November 6, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 85, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 30x100 feet more or less, on Peters street, No. 123; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Mrs Jane L. Anthony and Mrs. F. C. Mangum. Levied on as the property of Mrs. Mary R. Thornton, for city taxes for the year 1883, and purchased by the city November 6th, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 78, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ½ acre, more or less, on Luckie street, No. 107; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining H. C. Walker and George Walsh. Levied on as the property of Richard Thompson, for city taxes for the year 1883, and purchased by the city November 6th, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 82, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x100 feet, more or less, on Johnson street, No 88; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining J. N. Smith and B. Roper. Levied on as the property of Mrs. Mary Wilson, for city taxes for the year 1883, and purchased by the city November 6th, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 46, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 3-16 acres, more or less, on Fort street; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Dr T Howard and Ryan and Gaither. Levied on as the property of Peter Wimbish for city taxes for the year 1883, and purchased by the city November 6, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga., containing 1-20 acres, more or less, on Tatnall and Markham street, No. 206; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Willis Smith. Levied on as the property of John Zachry, et al., for city taxes for the year 1883, and purchased by the city Nov. 6th, 1883.

B. F. LONGLEY,
J. T. COOPER,
VOLNEY DUNNING,
Tax Committee.
J. H. GOLDSMITH,
City Clerk.

mon

MARSHAL'S SALES—JANUARY, 1885—CITY Marshals' sale for street assessment, and paving and curbing tax, will be sold before the courthouse door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in January, 1885, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, levied on by the city marshal to satisfy fi fas issued by order of the mayor and general council of the city of Atlanta, Georgia, for street assessment, and paving and curbing tax.

STREET ASSESSMENT.

Levied this fi fa on the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 51 feet on Wheat street, between Collins and Ivy street, said lot known as No. 49 on said street, according to the street numbers. Levied on as the property of T. A. Chastain to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said Chastain, and said property for the proportion of cost of paving the roadway or street proper of Wheat street with rubble stone.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 103 feet on Wheat street, between Boulevard and Jackson streets, and running back 100 feet, said lot known as No. 290 on said street, according to the street numbers. Levied on as the property of Mrs. L. Peel, to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Peel, and said property for the proportion of cost of paving the roadway or street proper of Wheat street with rubble stone.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 52½ feet on Wheat street, between Boulevard and Jackson streets, and running back 100 feet, said lot known as No 341 on said street, according to the street numbers. Levied on as the property of Frank Reiman, agent, to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Reiman, agent, and said property for the proportion of cost of paving the roadway or street proper of Wheat street with rubble stone.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 50 feet on Wheat street, between Hilliard and Fort streets, and running back 100 feet, said lot known as No. 228 on said street, according to the street numbers. Levied on as the property of Chas Richardson, to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Richardson and said proroperty for the proportion of cost of paving the roadway or street proper of Wheat street with rubble stone.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 100 feet on Wheat street, between Hilliard and Fort streets, and running back 100 feet. Levied on as the property of Chas Richardson, to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Richardson, and said property for the proportions of cost of paving the roadway or street proper of Wheat street with rubble stone.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 49 feet on Wheat street, between Bell and Fort street, and running back 150 feet. Levied on as the property of W G Turner, to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said Turner and said property for the proportion of cost of paving the roadway or street proper of Wheat street with rubble stone.

PAVING AND CURBING.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 49 feet on Davis street, between Rhodes and Mangum streets, and running back 185 feet, said lot known as No. 129, on said street, according to the street numbers. Levied on as the property of Mr. Auerback to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Auerback, and said property for the cost of curbing the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 186 6-10 feet on Fair street, between Whitehall and Forsyth streets, and running back 100 feet. Levied on as the property of W J Bell to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said Bell and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 100 feet on Cone street, between Luckie and Poplar streets, and running back 100 feet. Levied on as the property of B H Broomhead to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Broomhead and said property for the cost of paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 55 feet on Cain street, between Collins and Ivy streets, and running back 100 feet, said lot known as No 46 on said street, according to the street numbers. Levied on as the property of Mrs Durand to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Durand and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 151½ feet on Mangum street, between Mitchell and Hunter streets, and running back 200 feet. Levied on as the property of Misses E and M Haynes, to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said Haynes and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 50 feet on Hayne street, between Rhodes and Magazine streets, and running back 100 feet. Levied on as the property of T. W. Keltner to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlant, against said Keltner and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 136 feet on Hayne street, between Magazine and Foundry streets, and running back 200 feet. Levied on as the property of T. W. Keltner to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Keltner, and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fonting 75¼ feet on Hayne street, between W. Hunter and Rhodes streets, and running back 200 feet; said lot known as No 184-186 on said street, according to the street numbers. Levied on as the property of Mrs. F. F. Ligon, to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said Ligon, and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 72 feet on Hunter street, between Loyd and Pryor streets, and running back 80 feet. Levied on as the property of Mrs. Jas. Lochrey, to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said Lochrey, and said property for the cost of paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 45 6-10 feet on Fair street, between railroad and Forsyth street, and running back 100 feet, said lot known as No. 48, on said street, according to the street numbers. Levied on as the property of Max Marcus, agent to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said Marcus agent, and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 48 feet on Hayne street, between Magazine and Rhodes streets, and running back 100 feet, said lot known as No 219 on said street, according to the street numbers. Levied on as the property of S. C. Owens to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said Owens and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 50 feet on Davis street, between Magazine and Rhodes streets, and running back 190 feet. Levied on as the property of E. R. Pyle to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said Pyle and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 50 feet on Wheat street, between Jackson and Fort streets, and running back 100 feet; said lot known as No. 228 on said street, according to the street numbers. Levied on as the property of Charles Richardson to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said Richardson and said property for the cost of curbing the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 100 feet on Wheat street, between Jackson and Fort streets, and running back 100 feet. Levied on as the property of Charles Richardson, to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Richardson and said property for the cost of curbing the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 197 feet on Hayne street, between Magazine and Rhodes streets, and running back 200 feet. Levied on as the property of Mrs. C Sullivan to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said Sullivan and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 70 feet on Decatur street, between Yonge and Fitzgerald streets, and running back 200 feet, said lot known as No. 366, on said street, according to the street numbers; Levied on as the property of Mrs. A. A. Shields, to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Shields, and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 146 3 10 feet on Fair street, between Washington and Pulliam streets, and running back 90 feet: Levied on as the property of S. B. Spencer, agent, to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said Spencer, agent, and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

J. W. LOYD, City Marshal.

SALES—JANUARY, 1885—CITY
e for street assessment, and paving
will be sold before the courthouse
of Atlanta, Fulton county, Geor-
rst Tuesday in January, 1885,
al hours of sale, the following
on by the city marshal to satisfy
order of the mayor and general
ty of Atlanta, Georgia, for street
paving and curbing tax.

REET ASSESSMENT.

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operty of Mrs. L. Peel, to satisfy a fi
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favor of the city of Atlanta, against
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with rubble stone.

PAVING AND CURBING.

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said lot known as No. 129, on said
ding to the street numbers.
s the property of Mr. Auer-
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st said Auerback, and said property
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same time and place, the following de-
perty, to-wit: A certain city lot in the
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chell and Forsyth streets, and run-
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en Luckie and Poplar streets, and
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against said Broomhead and said
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perty, to wit: A certain city lot in
tlanta, fronting 55 feet on Cain street,
s and Ivy streets, and running back
lot known as No 45 on said street, ac-
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front of said property.
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perty, to-wit: A certain city lot in
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250 feet. Levied on as the property
d M. Haynes, to satisfy a fi fa in favor
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against said Keltner and said prop-
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of said property.
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azine and Foundry streets, and run-
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front of said property.
same time and place, the following
perty, to-wit: A certain city lot in
lanta, fonting 75¼ feet on Hayne
n E. Hunter and Rhodes streets, and
200 feet; said lot known as No 184-186
according to the street numbers.
the property of Mrs. F. F. Ligon, to
in favor of the city of Atlanta, against
nd said property for the cost of curbing
g the sidewalk in front of said prop-
same time and place, the following
perty, to-wit: A certain city lot in
Atlanta, fronting 72 feet on Hunter
en Loyd and Pryor streets, and run-
feet. Levied on as the property of
hrey, to satisfy a fi fa in favor of
Atlanta, against said Lochrey, and
for the cost of paving the sidewalk
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n Magazine and Rhodes streets, and
100 feet. said lot known as No 219 on
according to the street numbers.
the property of S. C. Owens to sat-
favor of the city of Atlanta, against
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n Jackson and Fort streets, and
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ost of curbing and paving the side-
of said property.
same time and place, the following
property, to-wit: A certain city lot in
tlanta, fronting 70 feet on Decatur
en Yonge and Fitzgerald streets, and
k 200 feet, said lot known as No. 366,
, according to the street numbers;
the property of Mrs. A. A. Shields,
fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta
Shields, and said property for the cost
nd paving the sidewalk in front of
e same time and place, the following
roperty, to-wit: A certain city lot in
tlanta, fronting 146 3 10 feet on Fair
en Washington and Pulliam streets,
back 90 feet: Levied on as the prop-
Spencer, agent, to satisfy a fi fa in fa-
ty of Atlanta, against said Spencer,
aid property for the cost of curbing
he sidewalk in front of said property.

J. W. LOYD, City Marshal.

THROUGH THE CITY

EVENTS OF INTEREST GATHERED UP ABOUT TOWN.

Happenings Here and There—in the Courts at the Capitol, Around the Station House and on the Street—Minor News Notes Caught Up on the Sidewalk Gossip in the Gutters.

She is a bouncing girl and the coming Christmas will be the first that she has seen. Fred Ingram is happy.

A meeting of the Atlanta Athletic club is called for this afternoon at half past three o'clock at THE CONSTITUTION office, editorial floor, at which meeting arrangements for the coming season will be made. Every member of the club should be present.

Mr. Jackson, father of the young lady who was outraged by the man Penninger, called at THE CONSTITUTION office yesterday and stated that Penninger had never visited his daughter as stated in yesterday's paper. He says Penninger had been in his store to light a cigar, but had never been at his house to visit his daughter. Penninger never boarded with Mrs. Kates, and Miss Jackson never met him there until the night of the assault. This statement is made at the request of the young lady's father, and in justice to her.

On Monday evening, December 29, "The Art club" will hold a holiday reunion at the residence of Hon. B. F. Abbott, on Peachtree. The occasion promises to be one of rare interest, and it is expected that Paul Hamilton Hayne will be the guest of the club that evening, at which time he will present one of his poems. Besides this, there will be a very fine literary programme, and some of the best music to be procured from profesional and amateur talent. If Wurm's orchestra has no engagement, they will in all probability be present. The programme will be handsomely engraved, and altogether the club proposes to make the reunion well worthy of any similar organization.

BARNEY BASWELL'S DEATH.

A Well Known Atlanta Boy's Sudden Death in Macon—His Body taken to Smyrna.

Mr. Barney Baswell, who was widely known in Atlanta, died Saturday night in Macon and his remains passed through the city yesterday en route to Smyrna, where the burial will take place to-morrow morning.

Barney Baswell had a host of friends in Atlanta, and the intelligence of his sad and sudden death will be a painful surprise to them. No one in Atlanta knew of his death until the remains reached the city yesterday on the Central passenger train, accompanied by his father; but during the stay in the city quite a number heard the sad news and congregated about the body at the union passenger depot, and watched it until the State road train left. About two months ago Mr. Baswell left Atlanta for Macon. He was then in excellent health. In fact, he was never better. On Thursday last his father, who is now living near Smyrna was notified by telegraph that his son was quite ill in Macon. Mr. Baswelt at once went to Macon and was completely astonished at finding his son quite low. He could hardly believe it. The boy had never known a day's sickness and yet he was face to face with death. His illness was short but painful, and late Saturday night death claimed him. Mr. Baswell spent nearly all his life in Atlanta, and everybody who knew him liked him. He was a kind-hearted, generous and genial companion and his death will be universally regretted. He was about twenty-six years of age and leaves a father, mother, and brother. He will be buried three miles from Smyrna Tuesday morning (to-morrow) at nine o'clock, and several of his old Atlanta friends will go up to pay their last sad respects to him.

DR. T. W. GORDON DEAD.

An Atlanta Physician Dies in McIntosh, Liberty County—A Sad Death.

Dr. Thomas W. Gordon, who is well and favorably known in this city, died late Friday night at his home in McIntosh.

Dr. Gordon was born and raised in Atlanta. From his earliest youth up to the time he left this city he had the respect esteem and good will of all who knew him, and he was extensively known. He was a gentleman of fine mental attainments, was thoroughly read in his profession, to which he was devoted, and in which he met with great success. He was a graduate of the Atlanta medical college and went forth from that institution with the highest honors and profoundest respect of the professors and students. After graduating he entered the profession in this city and met with merited success. He was a gentleman of fine social ability, and about three years ago married in Richmond, Virginia. Soon after this event he moved to Richmond and began the practice of his profession but the climate did not suit him and he was compelled to leave. From Richmond Dr. Gordon moved to McIntosh, Liberty county, Ga., where he again started in life. After moving to McIntosh his health improved wonderfully, and his friends were hopeful that a long life of usefulness was before him, but on Friday night neuralgia of the heart cut short his earthly career. News of the sad death reached Atlanta yesterday. The telegrams were brief. Everybody who knew Dr. Gordon has lost a friend in his death. He was the soul of honor, kind, noble and generous. His remains will probably be taken to Richmond, Va., his wife's home, for burial. Dr. Gordon was a son of Mrs. Wm. M. Lowry.

THE SLIPPERY PAVEMENTS.

Mr. Sid Evans Breaks His Leg—Mr. John Miller's Fall—Mr. Albert Cox's Fall.

The heavy sleet which fell Saturday night between ten o'clock and two o'clock made the streets and pavements as slick and smooth as glass and three times as slippery. The sleet was thick enough to cover the ground completely and rubber shoes were in demand. Travel was hard, and Sunday though it was the horseshoer had a good day's work.

The slippery pavements caused many falls, some of them resulting quite seriously. Mr. Sid Evans, who resides near Bellwood, fell on Marietta street early Sunday morning and was badly crippled. His right leg was broken just above the ankle. The fracture was a compound one, and the old gentleman will see many suns come and go before he will be able to get out. His fall was due to the slippery pavements and happened in front of the Globe saloon. Mr. Evans was picked up by two patrolmen and carried to police headquarters, where medical aid was supplied. He remained at the city prison until yesterday at noon where he was placed in a carriage and taken to his home.

Miss Clara Williamson, a young lady who resides on Pryor street, fell on Whitehall street, near Keely's corner, early yesterday morning and dislocated her left shoulder. The injury was quite painful and caused the lady to faint.

About noon yesterday Mr. Albert Cox, the attorney, had a hard fall on the sidewalk near the corner of Whitehall and Alabama streets. Mr. Cox stepped from the stairway leading to his office, and as soon as his feet struck the pavement they slipped from under him and he fell. The fall was an exceedingly hard one, and for awhile it was feared that the gentleman was seriously hurt, but after a few minutes he walked away.

Mr. Johnnie Miller, the news dealer, was badly bruised by a fall on Peachtree street, but was not seriously hurt.

The steets were so smooth that drivers found it necessary to have their horses and mules rough shod. The street car animals suffered a great deal and the cars on Marietta, Peachtree and Whitehall streets were pulled by four mules or horses up to noon when a slight thaw began. The Metropolitan line too, had ...r drivers handling four at a time. The ...mometer had a wide range, running ...ay from 30 to 25 degrees. It was not ...l, however.

PERSONAL.

MR. W... ...LL J. DUFFY, business agent of Carrie Swain, is ... the city. The company will be here ... the 26th and 27th, with Saturday matinee, in "The Lit... ...er."

THE MITCHELL INQUEST.

The Coroner's Jury Recommend that Pratt be Held for Further Investigation.

Yesterday afternoon a jury of inquest was impaneled and a legal investigation was made into the killing of Dave Mitchell by John Pratt.

The jury held its session in the house on Harris street, where the dead body was resting. Six witnesses in all were examined. The evidence showed that Mitchell had been drinking heavily, and that he was loafing around near the fifth ward bar when he came in contact with young Pratt. J. B. Brown, J. W. Eads, W. N. O'Shields, G. B. Ray, J. M. Green and E. L. Burke were present and saw and heard the quarrel. It seems that Mitchell came out of the bar and stood near the door. Pratt and Eads were standing near the lamppost talking, when John Brown came out of the bar. Pratt called Brown to him and began talking. Neither Pratt nor Brown said

A WORD TO MITCHELL,

but while they were talking Mitchell walked up, and said:

"What have you to do with it, you d— little rebel s— of a b—?"

As Mitchell delivered this remark, he grabbed Pratt by the shoulder and raised his hand to strike at him, but pushed him back against the door. Pratt asked Mitchell to let him go and told him not to push him again. "For," said he, "if you do I'll hurt you."

Mitchell then struck at Pratt, who instantly began using his knife with such deadly effect. The quarrel immediately preceding the cutting and the cutting was witnessed by O'Shields, Ray, Green and Burke, but none of these knew any thing of the origin of the quarrel. Brown and Eads were the only witnesses to that part of the difficulty, and they both swore most positively that Pratt had not said one word to Mitchell up to the time that Mitchell accosted and abused him. After Pratt struck the third and fatal blow Mitchell released his grip and began trembling all over, and then in a few seconds sank down gradually until he fell full length across the sidewalk. When Pratt saw Mitchell go down he deliberately wiped the blood from his knife and shutting it up, put it in his pocket and walked away. One of the witnesses who saw the difficulty then approached Pratt and advised him to skip, as he had killed the man. Pratt took the witness' advice and hurriedly went to his home.

Every effort was made by Coroner Hilburn to ascertain some cause for Mitchell's rough talk to Pratt, but both Brown and Eads declared most emphatically that

PRATT NEVER OPENED HIS MOUTH

to Mitchell until after Mitchell began abusing him. This was somewhat contrary to Pratt's statement made soon after his arrest Saturday night. Pratt then said that Mitchell was abusing or trying to catch Eads when he came up, and as soon as Mitchell laid his eyes upon him began using his abusive language. Eads asserted most positively that he knew nothing about this.

Mitchell's wounds were exposed to the jury. One wound entered the upper part of the left breast, under the collar bone, and ranged downward until the knife entered the upper lobe of the left lung. This wound was the fatal one and resulted in a remarkably quick death. The jury after hearing all the evidence and viewing the wounds began discussing a verdict. Several members of the jury expressed the belief that the killing had been done in self defense and that the prisoner ought to be released. One member believed that the killing was murder and the others thought the matter should have a more thorough investigation. The discussion continued for some time and grew quite warm, but the verdict finally charged Mitchell's death to knife wounds, describing the wounds, produced by a knife in the hand of John Pratt, and recommending that Pratt be held for further investigation.

Mitchell was a strong, copper colored negro, and if the statements made about him yesterday are to be believed, he was anything but the quiet inoffensive man his friends claimed Saturday night directly after he was killed. He came to

ATLANTA FROM GRIFFIN

About eighteen months or two years ago. His mother lives in Griffin, so does his wife, but from his wife he parted, and the parting was based upon his cruelty. He owns two houses and lots in Griffin and has a bank account. His remains will be taken to Griffin to-day for burial.

Pratt, the blood-stained youth, is yet in the city prison. A warrant charging him with the crime he committed Saturday night will be sworn out to-day, and then he will be transferred to the Fulton county jail. Yesterday he took his confinement quietly, and was visited by several friends, who bade him brace up. Pratt is the youngest murderer Fulton county has ever produced. He is nothing but a boy, but he has a remarkable nerve, and has passed his life in hard work. He once drove a cart in the sanitary service of the city, and was a faithful and competent hand. One of his friends asserts that the cause of the difficulty between Pratt and Mitchell Saturday night had its origin while Pratt was driving a sanitary cart. Mitchell, it is said, became angry with Pratt one morning because he reported him for some violation of the sanitary laws and that he then abused Pratt, and the remark he made to him Saturday night in front of the bar was induced by Mitchell's hard feelings towards Pratt. Pratt, however, strenuously asserts that he never saw Mitchell previous to the difficulty. Pratt is quite reticent when approached about his difficulty, and exhibits a remarkable prudence for one of his few years.

THE BEST CHRISTMAS CHEER.

Where to Buy Your Game, Fish, Meats and Oysters for Christmas—Sparks & Primrose, 17 Peachtree Street.

"That is the busiest and most cheerful place I ever saw!"

The remark applied to the shop of Sparks & Primrose last Saturday evening.

"If you'd go in you'd see the finest collection of game, meats and fish you ever saw," said a gentleman hurrying out with his roast for a Sunday dinner and his oysters for a breakfast fry.

Both remarks were true. There were literally mountains of meat. The front and doors of the shops were hung with fat deer, strings of partridges, wild ducks, and wild turkeys. Huge ice bins were filled with fish of all sorts, oysters in can and bulk. The walls were hung with quarters of beef, lamb, mutton, that would have done credit to Fulton market. There were tubs and buckets of sausage—piles of steaks, chops, and spareribs cut ready for customers—souce, pigs feet, brains, head-cheese, tongues, tripe piled in proportion on the benches. The crowd poured in and out constantly, and yet the supply seemed exhaustless.

"That's just what it is," said Bill Sparks cheerfully. "It never runs out. We have venison in quantity, birds by the thousand, ducks, turkeys, shad, oysters, anything and everything for the Christmas season. We can fill your order for your Christmas dinner from anything from a haunch of venison to hog's head."

"Yes," said Mr. Primrose, who comes from Augusta with a high reputation and proposes to have more of it in Atlanta—"and we deal only in the best. Order a roast or steak from us and you can count on getting a dainty bit. We buy only the best of beef and therefore have no poor beef to sell. For Christmas our arrangements are unusually complete. We have game, fish and oysters arriving twice a day, our own hunters send in every night, and we are supplied with royal beef and mutton. Our sausage is incomparable."

Messrs. Sparks and Primrose will be open early this morning with every delicacy that money can buy, and all the substantials the market furnishes. Their stand is convenient, delivery prompt and all their goods first class. Drop in to-day and see about your Christmas dinners.

"We should like for our friends to file their orders for Christmas eve and Christmas as soon as possible, so we can give each one exactly what is wanted. Decide on your Christmas dinner and let us know your decision, and leave the rest to us. Will make you happy."

GEORGIA'S HIGH COURT.

THE MEN WHO HAVE FIGURED PROMINENTLY THERE.

A Talk with a Lawyer on the Notable Men who Have Appeared in the Supreme Court—Judge Bleckley and His Poetry—Toombs and His Great Mind—Ben Hill's Eloquence.

"Yes," said a well-known legal light, yesterday, sittingin a cozy room well-protected from the icy air out doors, "there are some interesting things about the supreme court, dull as it may appear."

"Go on," observed a CONSTITUTION man. "What about?"

"About the men who have fought big legal battles there, or balanced the scales between man and man."

"Who?"

"Any. Bleckley to start with, say."

"Bleckley! You strike me on a hobby when you ask me to talk of Bleckley. He comes as near being a native genius as any man I ever saw. His mind is of a wonderful acuteness and accuracy, but with rather a philosophical and metaphysical turn. As a judge, his tendency was always toward the philosophy of the law. He had the facility of expression that always stamped his decisions with unusual power, by reason of the remarkable aptness of his language and the striking fitness of his figures. For instance, on one occasion in southwest Georgia a contest arose between manufacturers of turpentine and the owners of cattle. It is a custom of the turpentine men to burn off the woods at a certain season to

DRIVE THE SAP UP,

preparatory to tapping the trees. There being no fence law in that section, it was the custom of the cattle raising men to turn loose their cattle to graze on the open lands. Of course the firing of the woods burned up a good many cattle and injured the pasturage, and the owners of the cattle filed a bill in equity to enjoin the turpentine men from setting fire to the woods, claiming that they had the right to let loose their cattle for grazing purposes and that firing the woods was a direct conflict with their right. In a word they claimed their rights under what was termed under the English law a common of pasturage. In deciding the case Judge Bleckley said it was a contest between beef and turpentine, that the common of pasturage did not exist in Georgia, and that a court of equity could not enjoin the turpentine men. He closed his decision by saying: "Besides all this it must not be forgotten that the fire department of a court of equity is exceedingly small, and its capacity for extinguishing a conflagration is very limited." In deciding a case once where a father did business in the name of his son and when the son failed the father claimed to be the owner of the property, he said the father had no character and the son had no capital and the man without capital was doing business under the protection and for the benefit of the man without character."

"He had a great fondness for poetry?"

"Yes, and some of his productions deserve to rank with those of the best poets."

POETRY IN COURT.

"It is said that he used to put poetry in his decisions."

"Yes, and he is the only judge who has placed upon the records of the court an original poem. When he read his last decision before retiring from the bench he took up a piece of paper and announced 'In the Matter of Rest.' He then read an original poem which was largely copied at the time and which the court ordered spread upon the minutes. It is printed in the 64th Georgia."

"Where is he now?"

"After he retired from the bench he practiced law for a short time, but he has now given up the practice entirely. He has purchased a country home in or near Clarkesville, formerly occupied as the summer residence of General Robert Toombs. He is now devoting himself to farming and those quiet pursuits which the Latin poet considered the otium cum dignitate, befitting a life of public usefulness."

"Who is the greatest lawyer who ever appeared in the supreme court?"

"The greatest, perhaps, during the last generation was General Robert Toombs. He united a mind which was at once quick, deep and powerful, and with a widely extended and thorough cultivation he nevertheless relied on the thoughts of no other person completely, but always presented his case in his own peculiar terse and vigorous style. There is no word which so aptly expresses the character of his arguments as the term massive. At the bar he adopted

THE THEORY OF NAPOLEON

and concentrated his forces, and he would come rushing down upon his opponent with his forces all massed upon a single point of attack with such force as to be almost irresistible. Toombs always had a great contempt for the petty points and trifling objections, which he termed with unutterable contempt, 'little pointees.'"

"Toombs no longer practices in the supreme court?"

"No, he has gone from that scene of action. An amusing anecdote is told of Toombs' connection with the supreme court. He was in the court room one day with a bit too much aboard. Some lawyer in arguing a case kept throwing slurs at Georgia for repudiating the fraudulent bonds. Toombs stood it a long time. He had nothing to do with the case, but finally he sprang up and exclaimed: "May it please the court! Georgia always pays her debts! She always pays her debts!! If she don't, I will!! I will!!!"

BEN HILL.

"How was Ben Hill?"

"The most powerful debator that Georgia has produced in recent years, if indeed in her whole history, was Ben Hill. Many people have sought to analyze the sources of his immense influence over juries, and of his great powers of controlling his audiences. His greatest strength was unquestionably his matchless power of statement, and of his unrivaled method of combining facts and placing them in such a concatenation of cause and effect as seemed to combine unalterably every link in his argument, and to leave no gap between his opening and conclusion."

THE DECAY OF ORATORY.

"Are all the bright lights gone?"

"Of recent years the bar has not furnished illustrations of the gigantic intellects which outstrip their surrounding competitors as much as was the case a number of years ago. This is not due to any falling off in the merits of the lawyers of to-day, but on the contrary it is an evidence of the fact that the average has been raised so that an average lawyer of to-day to keep pace with the progress of the profession is necessarily a good lawyer, and the competition at the bar being so great the wits of a lawyer in good practice must become greatly sharpened. In the great rush caused by the increase of business less stress is placed on oratorical display than formerly. Oratory is still a great assistant, however.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The supreme court has quite an air of dignity that impresses the stranger who glances in at the door where the justices sit in solemn council. All or nearly all the matter is written or printed records and briefs. There is no oral testimony taken. The court sits from nine in the morning to 2:30 p. m. After the court adjourns, the judges go to work preparing their decisions.

The judges work more hours than most laboring men, and pass upon from six to eight hundred cases a year.

THE JUDGES RUSTICATE.

The court has been adjourned for the holidays. The Atlanta circuit will be taken up on the 5th of January. There are 46 cases to be disposed of, which will probably occupy three weeks. The cases as a rule are not long and it is said of the Atlanta lawyers that they are not given to long arguments.

Judge Blandford will spend the holidays in Florida, Judge Hall will spend the holidays in Macon and Judge Jackson will spend the brief respite from labors with his family in Atlanta.

OUR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The New Building—Organization of the Body—Grand Opening Banquet.

The splendid new chamber of commerce building, on the corner of Pryor and Hunter, is a credit to the men who projected it, and an ornament to the city.

The public spirit of the business men engaged in this enterprise has created a fine property worth $52,000. The building is 52½x120 feet, with four stories and a basement. It is one of the handsomest and most substantial structures in Atlanta. It is elaborately finished, thoroughly ventilated and among its attractions is one of the best and most convenient halls in the state.

Our chamber of commerce bids fair to become one of the most influential commercial bodies in the south. Its new quarters are the handsomest in the south, except in New Orleans; and will compare favorably with similar edifices in any city, and surpass in elegance the majority.

In the past the business men of Atlanta have been too much disposed to rely upon single-handed, individual action. They have failed to recognize the weight and extent of the influence wielded by organized bodies. This idea of "going it alone" has been dropped by our progressive business men, and the organization of the chamber of commerce is the natural result. Such a body can do almost anything in reason, and can do for Atlanta and her trade what nothing else could do. A valuable feature of this association is an arbitration committee duly authorized by the Georgia legislature to sit as arbitrators, their awards having the same dignity as those of superior courts. As soon as possible, it is proposed to have daily meetings, with reports from the principal markets every thirty minutes by wire.

A grand opening banquet will be given at an early day in January. The report of the building committee will then be made, and the building will be formally turned over to the directors and by them to the body.

The following is the committee appointed to arrange details for the opening ceremonies: R. J. Lowry, E. P. Chamberlin, Harry Boyleston, R. D. Spalding, Jacob Haas, J. W. English, J. G. Oglesby, J. M. Ponder, Julius Dreyfus and John Stephens.

The committee will meet at the secretary's office, in the chamber of commerce building, this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The meeting is an important one, and every member of the committee should attend.

CHRISTMAS BOOKS !

THE CHEAPEST LIBRARY EVER OFFERED.

The Constitution offers to its daily subscribers, for one week, the benefit of one of its schemes arranged for its Weekly readers.

THE CONSTITUTION LIBRARY.

We have bought 12,000 copies of ten standard books which we offer as the "Constitution Library." These books are handsomely bound in cloth and gold, printed on thick tinted paper, with new large type and illustrations. They will ornament any library. The books are:

20,000 Leagues Under the Sea.

Robinson Crusoe,	Ivanhoe,
Oliver Twist,	Last of the Mohicans,
Scottish Chiefs,	Children of the Abbey,
Arabian Nights,	Pilgrims Progress,

Swiss Family Robinson.

Each book is a classic, and any of them will make a fine Christmas present. The ten books make a library in themselves that will be a perpetual well-spring of delight.

Any reader of the Daily Constitution can buy these books at 60 cents each in our office, or 70 cents each, sent post paid, or $6.50 for the whole library if sent by express.

HIS IS A GOOD CHANCE

To get cheap, good and handsome books for Christmas. No use in paying $1.25 to $1.50 for books when you can get them at 60 cents. This offer is good only to Constitution subscribers, and will

REMAIN OPEN ONE WEEK ONLY.

Call at once if you desire to avail yourself of this offer. We have sold thousands to our Weekly readers, and have only a limited number to offer to our Daily readers.

You will never have such an opportunity again to get the best books at nominal prices.

The most superb stock of Diamonds and holiday offerings in the south at Freeman & Crankshaw's.

Rattan Rockers. A. J. Miller.

Tate Spring water relieves constipation.

For white teeth use Holmes's Dentifrice. su mo

Coal, Coal, Coal versus Sciple & Sons
Best lump Jellico. $4 per ton, del. (2,000 lbs).
do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do.
do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do.

Mahogany Suites. A. J. Miller.

Watches at Stilson's.

The most superb stock of Diamonds and holiday offerings in the south at Freeman & Crankshaw's.

We shall move our immense stock of clothing by the prices we shall place on them the balance of the season. Eiseman Bros., 55 Whitehall.

Cherry Suites A. J. Miller.

No coal ring, but Jellico Mountain Coal promptly delivered at $4.50 per ton. Richard H. Villard, No. 135 Loyd street. Telephone 348.

"Mothers' Friend." Sold by all druggists.

MEETINGS.

Special Meeting of the Stockholders of th... Peters Park Company.

There will be a special meeting of ... holders of the "Peters Park Impro... pany," held at The Constitution ... day, December 22d, at 7 o'clo... pose of hearing the repor... the general manager, ... ready made and h... the company, an... may be deeme... general polic... at this mee... hat every... board.
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HOLIDAY GOODS AT
Freeman & Crankshaw's
31 WHITEHALL.

At this stage of the season we devote a large portion of our space to the display of Holiday Goods.

We append a catalogue of a variety of tasteful articles appropriate for the season, out of which selections for gifts can readily be made. It should be needless for us to add that the prices for all are moderate, in accordance with our usual custom.

During the Holiday rush our stocks in all departments are kept up to their usual excellence, though somewhat crowded in room.

IN PANELS AND PLAQUES

For the Holiday trade we are showing Plush Plaques with bronze center and head of Elizabethian lady, at $20 each.

PLUSH PANELS
With heads of Ulysses and Penelope, at $15 each.

PLUSH PLAQUES.
With bisque heads, very handsome, at $18 each.

BRONZE PLAQUES.
With a bronze winter scene, at $6 each.

PLUSH PLAQUES.
With a bronze allegorical figure of Faust and Marguerite, at $2 each.

Round Bronze Plaques,
With porcelain picture of Joan of Arc on horseback, at $10.00 each.

Bronze Armours,
With ancient insignia and clock in centre, at $20.00 each.

Steel Armours,
With elegant armoureal bearings and clock in centre, at $15 to $65 each.

Solid Silver Tea Spoons,
Elegantly engraved by hand, at $6.00 to $12.00 each set.

Solid Silver Table Spoons,
Elegantly engraved by hand, at $15 to $25 each set.

Solid Silver Berry Bowls,
In repousse design, at $5 to $35 each.

Quadruple Plated Castors,
Rich in carving and design, at $4 to $25 each.

These are only a handful of our pieces, but they show exactly what you can expect when you come to see us. Ask for any of these goods, and we will take pleasure in showing them. Remember, we take it as a special favor if you come in, and it makes no difference whether you buy or not. We have brought out a superb stock and mean to please you if we can. Don't grow impatient if you do not get waited on at once. We expect to be crowded, but shall serve all as promptly as possible.

FREEMAN AND CRANKSHAW
31 WHITEHALL.

Our big advertisements carry their own importance. Read them. Freeman & Crankshaw.

No coal ring, but Jellico Mountain Coal at $4 50 per ton, promptly delivered from Richard & Villard's, No. 135 Loyd Street. Telphone 348. 3

"Fusil Oil, as contained in ordinary Whiskies, is deadly poison. By a secret process of distillation Duffy's Barley Malt Whisky is rendered entirely free from even a trace of Fusil Oil."

Full Dress Suits.

We have in stock the conventional swallowtail. These goods are equal to custom made. Eiseman Bros., 55 Whitehall st.

Coal, Coal, Coal vs. Sciple & Sons. Sell you best lump in the city $4. delivered.

Don't be misled by those who would imitate us on our Diamond proposition. Remember, we are the leaders in this matter, and we should have the credit. Freeman & Crankshaw.

Diamonds at Stilson's, all sorts and sizes.

Be... Lounges. A. J. Miller.

Teeth saved and gums cured by Holmes's Dentifric... It will do it. su mo

... Done With It

A recen... ...phical treaties says, "we can endure ... ...he and ... it ... soon over." ... as possible. ... stance, or rhe... pains followi... Brown's Iro... work on th... ville, Ohi... lieved my... which w... bed."

Coa...
P...

Christmas Toys
—AND—
Gossamers, Clothing.
Atlanta Rubber Co.
26 Marietta St.

Rationally treat your cold from the start, by using Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, and you may escape lung troubles not so easily gotten rid of.

Glen Mary prime lump coal at summer prices, $4.50 per ton. J. C. Wilson & Co.

Old papers at Constitution office at 25 cents a hundred.

The Finest Variety,
of meats, poultry, game, sausagef, etc., in the city at Clemmons & Kenny's, 127 Whitehall street.

Pier Glasses. A. J. Miller.

Go to Stilson's for watches.

"Living Witnesses Testify." Read what they say.

Glen Mary prime lump coal at summer prices, $4.50 per ton. J. C. Wilson & Co.

Every garment in our stock marked down. Eiseman Bros., 55 Whitehall street.

Preserve your teeth... su mo

"Pryor'...

A BULL FIGHT IN MEXICO.

HOW THE BRUTAL SPORT IS OFFICIALLY CONDUCTED.

Two Broken-Down Horses and One Bull Slaughtered in Each Act—The Castle of Chapultepec—Its Past and Future—General Scott's Battlefield—Why it is Popular.

Special Correspondence of the Inter Ocean.

I went to a bull fight this afternoon. Everybody who comes to Mexico is advised to attend one, but I never saw an American who wanted to witness a second, and it is a cold-blooded and heartless individual who sits the performance through. We were recommended to take a carriage instead of a tramway, so that we might return at pleasure, and when the second bull was disposed of, and four horses had been disemboweled, we felt grateful for the advice.

I shall not attempt to describe the affair in the technical manner in which it is treated by the sporting editors of the Mexican papers, but give a picture of the cruel sport as it looks to the uninitiated, expressing a preliminary regret that the casualties were confined entirely to the four-legged brutes who participated. To call it a bull fight is a misnomer.

THE BULL DOESN'T FIGHT.

At least he doesn't want to. He is baited ... becomes frightened, and in his ef... escape, plunges at whatever lies in his path.

The affair of to-day, as announced upon the flaming posters, took place under "the distinguished patronage" of the governor of the federal district of Mexico, which here corresponds to the district of Columbia in the United States, and he was there with his staff and three small boys—his sons—all of them under fifteen years of age, whom he is educating in the manner of Mexican parents.

The Mexican government has of late years become humanized to the extent of prohibiting these brutal spectacles within the city limits, and they now take place at what is called the "Plaza de Toros," or Bull park, on the plains, five or six miles from the city. En route thither one passes around Chapuilepec, the famous rocky hill, two miles from the city, upon which the palace of the Montezumas stood, and where Cortez erected a beautiful castle for his own residence and that of the long line of Spanish Viceroys who succeeded him. It was stormed by the United States troops in the Mexican war, and captured after a desperate struggle. Maximillian occupied it while he was emperor, and beautified it to a limited degree. His plans were very grand, and had he been permitted to rule Mexico a few years longer would have developed the remarkable natural advantages of Chapuilepec, and made it one of the most beautiful and

PICTURESQUE SPOTS IN THE WORLD.

The castle, which is very pretentious and covers several acres, is now used as the national military school, the West Point of Mexico, and 400 young fellows are now being taught the art of war within its historic walls. Diaz has a plan to arrange there the permanent executive mansion, and will probably make the necessary changes and repairs. The rooms which poor crazy Carlotta occupied during the brilliant but brief period she was empress of Mexico, have been torn to pieces and are now filled with rubbish.

Back of the castle of Chapultepec is the battlefield of Molino del Rey (the mill of the king), where General Scott met stubborn resistance when he attempted to enter Mexico, but drove the Mexicans up the hill. The old earthworks erected by the latter still stand as they were at the time of the battle, and are usually visited by tourists.

On the plain beyond the battlefield stands an ampitheater inclosed within a massive wall of adobe, the mud bricks which are used for building material in all the rainless region of this continent. The ampitheater is arranged in the usual form, except that the shady side is divided up into boxes to be occupied by the grandees, while the sunny side has plain board benches for the barefooted Castilians of low degree, and the gentle Aztecs whose mild eyes and pathetic deference give no key to the cruelty of which their race has been guilty.

THE CENTRE OF THE AMPHITHEATER

is enclosed by a board wall, perhaps eight feet in height, surmounted at the point two feet higher by a heavy cable strung through stalwart iron rods. The top of this fence appeared to be the favorite eyrie from which to survey the field, and upon it for the entire length sat a row of urchins, with here and there a bearded man, all poised upon the edge, with their legs hanging over into the bull ring and their arms clinging to the rope.

The governor, a tall swarthy man, with a wide sombrero, mustache and goatee, the very picture of the "haughty Don," sat in a decorated box, with the flag of his country profusely drooping around him. He had two aides-de-camp, his children, and an orderly, who with a trumpet sounded a blast now and then to convey his excellency's desires. We happened luckily to have the adjoining box, from which we could watch him closely and hear his comments upon the performance.

The audience was very large and composed of all classes, from the pround Castilian who came behind his four-in-hand, with a retinue of outriders, to the poor peon who had been saving his scanty earnings for a week and walked five miles to witness the ghastly spectacle. There were perhaps 10,000 people, and one-fifth of them were women in silks and satins, in jewels and rare laces, who hid their eyes behind their fans when spectacle was too repulsive, but encouraged the metadors with applause at the end of each act.

A band of music played lively airs, and played them well, to entertain the people until the governor came, whose presence being recognized, the people gave a cordial cheer by way of welcome. Then the herald in the governor's box blew a signal which sounded like the "water call" of the United States cavalry, the doors of the pit were opened, and in ...

... OF MATADORS

... and breeches which ... nish life so ... hat, a ...

not being amiable enough to afford this gratification, a pair of animated clothes racks are turned in to be gored. The poor beasts are blindfolded, which is about the only humane feature of the show.

The governor's herald gave another blast at which the entire audience who were on the qui vive, arose and shouted. A door across the pit opened, and

A LARGE, CLUMSY, LONG-HORNED BULL

poked his head out into the arena. The crowd yelled, the matadors posed at different parts of the ring—ten of them—and the two horsemen pretended to get ready for the fray.

The bull loooked up, the only frightened being in the entire multitude. The poster described him as "a valiant and arrogant animal." He was a fine piece of beef, but he didn't want to hurt anybody. Somebody behind spurred him, and he ran into the ring. The doors were closed behind, and he had no haven in sight. He plunged on his way, but was met by three matadors, who flapped their cloaks in his eyes; he turned the other direction, but was met by three more; then he made a bolt between them and darting toward the other side of the ring, gave a great leap, as if he would go over the eight-foot wall. Of course he failed, but he struck the planks with tremendous force, tumbling forty or fifty fellows who were perched on top into a heap on the other side. It was the only amusing feature of the whole show.

There was a grand crash, a loud howl, forty or fifty legs were in the air, and the audience shouted with laughter. The bull turned around in a frenzy, ran to the other side of the ring, and sought in vain for a place to get out. Then one of the horsemen rode up in front of the animal and jammed a spear into his face. The bull plunged at his assailant, bellowing with pain, and lifted the poor horse upon his horns, raised him from the ground, and threw him with great force against the side of the arena.

The rider, expecting the attack, was prepared for it, and leaped with great agility from the saddle just as the two animals came in contact. There was

VERY LITTLE LEFT OF THE HORSE.

There was not much of him when he was dragged into the arena, but the long horns of the bull penetrated his bowels and tore them out. The bull jams the horse against the planks two, three, four times, and then withdraws. The horse lies a bleeding, disemboweled mass, and the crowd cheers the dreadful struggle.

The bull having given up all idea of escape turns upon everything he sees, and the second horse is ridden up before him. No attempt is made to get the annimal out of the way; he was brought there to be slaughtered, and took his turn. Both horses being disposed of, and the bull being completely exhausted, the matadors enter the struggle, and tease him with their scarlet cloaks. At frequent intervals around the arena are placed heavy planks, behind which the matadors would run for protection when they were pursued.

The bull had no chance at all. He was there simply to be teased, and then killed by slow degrees. One matador, more agile than the rest, baits the animal with his lance, and, when the bull turns upon him, vaults over the down-turned horns by resting his lance upon the ground. Then they bring out the ornamental darts and thrust them into the bull's hide. The animal jumps and plunges with pain, and tries to shake them off, but the barbs cling to the hide, and the more he struggles the further they penetrate the flesh. His shoulders are covered with them, and the crimson blood trickles down his sides. He stands panting with distress, his tongue hanging out, and is thoroughly exhausted.

The governor's trumpet sounds the bull's death warrant. It means that the cruel sport has lasted long enough, and

THE CHIEF MATADOR COMES FORWARD.

with a red blanket and a sword. He approaches the bull, flaps the blanket in his eyes, the animal plunges at him, and with great dexterity the matador whirls and thrusts the sword into the animal's heart. The bull plunges with pain, and throws the sword out of his body into the air. He staggers and falls upon the ground, the chief matador runs up, pierces his brain with a poinard, and the mules are brought in to drag the dead animal out. The band plays, the crowd cheers, and the first act is over.

The matadors bow to the governor, bow to the crowd, and rest while a clown dances in the ring to amuse the people in the interim. Pretty soon the trumpet blows again, two more old crow-baits are ridden in, and another bull is brought from the corral. The same scenes recur, the horses are always killed, but the men are seldom injured. Four bulls are usually disposed of each Sunday afternoon before the appetite for blood is satiated.

This cruel sport in Mexico is in its decadence. It grew out of the lack of other entertainment. Until two years ago there was no horse racing in Mexico, and this class of sport is unknown outside of the capital. The young men are not allowed to visit the girls, are not permitted to walk with them in the parks, and have, in short, no amusements but billiards, cock-fighting and bull baiting. The exodus of foreigners into the republic will break many of the barriers down. While the "Gringos," as foreigners are called, generally conform to the customs of the country, they refuse to accept all of them, and the Mexican people are gradually tending toward a more modern civilization. CURTIS.

Diamonds at Stilson's. Solitairs from $6 to $600. Will sell you diamonds at 10 per cent and redeem them at 5 per cent after 12 months time.

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Mantle Glasses. A. J. Miller.

Ladies, read ad. in this issue headed "Living Witnesses."

The streets are slippery, but you can afford to come to see us to-day ... our holiday ... you. ... w.

... un-

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75 PEACHTREE ST.

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I have concluded to make the largest reductions in the price of Groceries that Atlanta has ever seen.

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15 pounds Standard A Sugar	1 00
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In the state of Georgia for 30 cents per pound and the finest of

JERSEY BUTTER 40c PER LB.

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I have the finest Flour in this city for six dollars and seven dollars per barrel. I have just received a car load.

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If you want any fine handfed

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Why let me know right away, and you can depend on getting a good one.

I will have no more trouble about delivering groceries, as I am now running three delivery wagons.

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Read This,

AND SEE WHAT THEY THINK ABROAD.

Lexington, Ky., Dec. 12, '84. Messrs. A. C. Heggie & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Gents: We will give you $4.00 per gal. for all your Foster Whisky. This age and quality of whisky is very scarce. If accepted, you can ship and draw on us for am't. Y'rs truly, F.

The above shows how much this celebrated Whisky is appreciated where it is made---in the section where the best whiskys are made in the U. S. To-day we took an order from Boston, Mass., from one of the leading men in the marble works on the Marietta & North Ga. railroad, who bought a quart while here, and said that it was better than any he could get in Boston. Remember, that we will ship this whisky in any part of the state in any quantity, from a quart to a barrel, and will deliver in any part of the city to families. We also have the purest French Brandy, purest Gin, purest Rum, purest country Corn, purest country Peach. Call or send to

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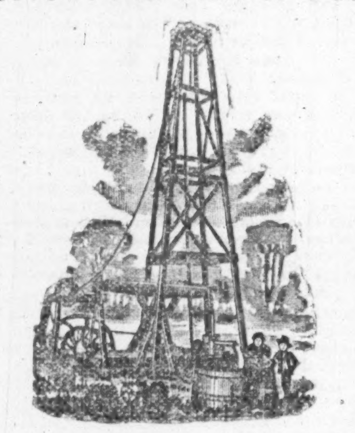

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Oil, Gas and Water Works Contractors.

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For county officers. Election January 7, 1885:

For Ordinary, W. L. CALHOUN.

Sheriff, L. P. THOMAS.

Clerk Superior Court, C. H. STRONG.

Tax Receiver, J. O. HARRIS.

Tax Collector, W. W. CLAYTON.

Treasurer, C. M. PAYNE.

Coroner, R. O. HAYNES.

County Surveyor, W. S. LARENDON.

Rattan Rockers. A. J. Miller.

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$10,000 STOCK

To be sold at cost for Cash

I Find my store to small to properly handle Ready Made Stock. I will close out my entire stock of

MEN'S AND YOUTH'S CLOTHING

—AND—

OVERCOATS

All new and Fresh Goods

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"I have tried 'Bradfield's Female Regulator,' and find it splendid, and all you claim for it." Respectfully, MATTIE A. LOWE.

DUE WEST, S. C., November 17, 1884.

"I have used one bottle of your 'Female Regulator,' and can recommend it to the public as being a specific for the diseases of women." Yours truly, HESTER SMITH.

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"Having used your 'Female Regulator' with great success, and also the 'Mothers' Friend,' with the same result. I send you my thanks and best wishes. I think every female should know of this boon to women, namely: 'Bradfield's Female Regulator' and 'The Mothers' Friend.'" Yours respectfully, MRS. JAMES THOMPSON.

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We are constantly receiving such voluntary testimony.

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Xmas 1884!

AT

T. C. F. H. I. G.

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50 Folding Lounges.
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Pieces of Furniture can be found on my floors, the possession of any of which from loved ones will lighten the burdens of life and embellish that deafest spot on earth,

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So come along if you wish to buy or not, and see the many beautiful and useful articles for household decorations and comfort now at my store on Marietta street—all of which has been marked down to Factory prices.

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1	do	do	25,000
1	do	do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF	$6000	12,000
5	do	2000	10,000
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	Approximation Prizes of	$750	6,750
9	do	do 500	4,500
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d&w3m MRS. D. N. C...

TH...

VOL. XVII.

THE NAVY B...

SENATOR HALE EXPL... POSITION OF THE S...

And Places the Responsibility on th... ...ging the House with Obstinacy... Adopting a Conservative Cours... ...ect on Cleveland's Admini...

WASHINGTON, December 22.—... who has charge of the naval ... bill in the senate, as chairman ... sub-committee of the committee ... ations, was asked to-day by a r... associated press to state the p... senate in the pending issue wi... and the reasons which underlie... ment with that body. He said ... troversy at this session arose o... that at the last session, t... representatives refused to ... in the work of rebuilding th... senate, by a considerable major... increase of the navy. I felt in ... bill that while it was proper for ... maintain its ground, and while ... sirable that the work of rebuild... should not be delayed, still, un... that govern the two bodies, the... not in the end coerce the hous... session expired the bill, with ... amendments, was left in confer... two bodies passed what is called ... bill, giving the navy department ... of the appropriation of last yea... January 1st, 1885.

This session the attitude of th... been that a regular appropriatio... current year, ending July... should be taken up and c... the two houses, deducting from i... tion what had already been give... half of the year. By this, items ... and several bureaus of the navy ... would all be given under the est... for the present year. The hous... sisted on another six months' te... vision, going back to last year'... tions, and giving 50 per cent. o... senate insisted that such a way o... ing is not a good one; that each ... priations should be considered b... and presented to the house conf... consideration the regular bill f... year, as prepared by the house a... by the senate, including provision... and monitors and all extraordina... tions for rebuilding the navy. T... ferees declined even to consider ... ment. The result of that attitud... of the house has been that no a... have been made and that the navy ... after the first of January, will fin... out actual appropriations. Of c... partment will not expire under ... statutes giving the secretary the ... vide for its indispensable needs. ... on until some bill is passed.

As some attempt has been made ... to convey the impression that the ... to force the house from its positi... new navy. I have this morn... unanimous direction of the full c... on appropriations, reported as an amend... to the bill of the house, giving a month's ... propriation to the navy department, a... stitute which makes the regular a... tions in an unusual form, for the ... the present fiscal year, and have ... basis of the bill, the regular nava... tion bill for the present year, as ... house at last session and came to ... All extraordinary items in refere... navy are left off, because the h... persistently opposed them. The ... will no doubt pass the senate to... the house does not consent to ta... rejects its own action at the last ... persists in maintaining that the ... ment must run on its own bill, th... the speaker of the ... decided on a point ... is not one of the regular appropr...

The action of the senate has bee... conservative, and there can be bu... that in the end the house must ... should any emergency arise, and ... can people be found unprepared ... any complication with foreign ... with the navy comparatively use... plainly be seen that at least the ... have been wasted by reason of th... course of the house of repres... think that by this time the publi... stand that any delay in the rebui... navy results from the attitude o... If the next administration find it ... means to rebuild our navy, the ... for that rests with the branch of ... sympathizes with it politically. ... administration will be more i... more affected by this condition t... else.

IN THE SENATE

A Dull Day—Several House P... Called and Passed.

WASHINGTON, December 22.—T... laid before the senate a messa... president transmitting a supplem... of the gun foundry board. Refe... mittee on military affairs.

Several petitions, numerously ... presented, remonstrating against ... tion of the Spanish treaty. Ther... morning business to be done that ... past twelve the senate had dispos... was offered and proceeded to its ... cases.

The private pension bills that h... house, were taken up and a num... were passed. Mr. Blair called up ... viding for a commission to exam... liquor traffic. He said it was the ... passed four times by the senate, ... on by the house. The motion was ... the bill was ordered to be taken ... passed. Yeas, ...; nays, 16. B... Mr. Vest, ... opposed the bil... that he did not propose to be pl... vote in any attitude of hostility to ... but be regarded the subject matte... as one belonging exclusively to th... there was no evidence that state ... were not entirely competent t... it. The vote in detail was as fo... Allison, Blair, Cameron of Wisco... ron of Pennsylvania, Conger, Cu... Edmunds, Frye, George, Hale, Ha... ley, Hoar, Lapham, Manderson, ... erado, Miller of New York, Mo... Sawyer, Sherman, Van Wick and ... Nays: Bayard, Beck, Butler, Cock... Hampton, Harris, Jonas, Jone... Maxey, Morgan, Pugh, Slater, Ve... and Walker—16. Mr. Hale, fr... mittee on appropriations, reported ... ments the house bill "making ... provision for the naval service" ... day bill. Mr. Hale explained th... committee had amended that bi... tuting for it the provisions of the ... nual appropriation bill for the fisc... ing June 30, 1885, precisely as the ... passed it at the last se... modified so as to cover only th... half of the fiscal year, the amen... merly inserted by the senate rel... clads and steel cruisers being ... The bill, he said, so far as the am... stood precisely on the basis on wh... had passed the original appropr... year. In that, Mr. Hale added ... intained its attitude of con... position, and not those of the ... he would call the bill u...

Mr. W... Swain, ... on the ... "The Lit... ...enate then went into exec... ...n the doors were reopene... ...orrow.